

THE CITIZEN

Devoted to the Interests of the Mountain People

Knowledge is Power—and the
way to keep up with modern
Knowledge is to read a good
Newspaper.

Vol. XIX. Five Cents per Copy. BEREA, MADISON COUNTY, KENTUCKY, APRIL 4, 1918. One Dollar per Year. No. 40.

Indiana Safe for Democracy

Yesterday Indiana enjoyed its first day of "Bone Dry" life. The Indiana State-wide prohibition law is, as it should be, drastic in its provisions and will make that state a safe place for our mountain people to live and enjoy our free government.

Third Liberty Loan

Uncle Sam calls on his kinsfolk once more; this time for only \$3,000,000,000.00. He and his boys are in the big war and they must have this amount to pay expenses as they go along.

Where is the man or woman who claims kin to Uncle Sam and dares to refuse to buy his Third Liberty Bonds? We have not failed him on the other two chances we had to help and we are not going to do less this time.

BUY A THIRD LIBERTY BOND.

Hindenburg's April Fool

In a cartoon published by the Lexington Herald, Hindenburg is seen phoning to a Paris restaurant; the conversation runs as follows:

"Hello! Hello!! Hello!!! Iss dot Paris? Hello! Diss iss Hindenburg. Yah, Hindenburg. I want to speak mit der Cafe de L'Opera. Yah, Hello! Iss dot der restaurant? Diss iss Hindenburg. Cancel dot dinner for me und der Kaiser und Ludendorff. Yah—I can't come. I'm detained. Vat iss? Vat?? Ven can I come? Got in Himmel, how can I tell? Here come der Americans!!!!"

American Japanese Relations

Japan's relation to the world and the world war is a matter of increasing interest to millions of Americans. Is Japan playing a shrewd, selfish game reserving her forces until the time comes to strike hard in order to reap enormous profits to the loss and even the permanent damage of her present allies? Or is she honestly cooperating with them ready to aid in building up a new world order, in which all nations, the small and the weak, as well as the great and the strong shall have justice, security and opportunity? These are questions of vital importance. Any indisputable facts that throw light on the situation should be keenly welcomed by every intelligent American.

These remarks are suggested by a booklet recently published by Dr. Gulick entitled, "Anti-Japanese War Scare Stories." The author has rendered an important service by running down a number of stories that have been circulated throughout the United States during the past few years. He shows that whatever may be the facts in regard to Japan's alleged sinister policies, many of the stories used to prove them have been without foundation.

It is now known, moreover, that the German Government has for years been at work seeking to foment trouble between America and Japan. German agents have circulated in America plausible stories about the "Japanese menace to America," and in Japan about the "American menace to Japan." How much of this mutual suspicion, now found in both America and Japan, is due to these stories it is difficult at once to decide. A few things, however, are beyond dispute.

First: Japan faces a serious economic problem because of her enormous and increasing population.

Her mountainous islands (147,000 square miles) have but limited natural resources. So small is the amount of her arable land that for every square mile there are 2,688 inhabitants. Emigration to the great continents of vast undeveloped resources has, moreover, been refused by Canada, the United States, Australia, New Zealand and Siberia. In spite of her economic obstacles, Japan has, nevertheless, given her people universal education, modern methods of justice, industry, civil government and a world outlook. Her adoption of western medicine, hygiene and the principles of sacredness of human life has stopped destructive epidemics and infanticide, by which factors population in ancient times was held to be a pretty even scale. These physical and psychological conditions create in Japan and for the world also a problem found nowhere else.

Second: The policy of the European nations in their dealing with Africa and Asia has too often been characterized by selfishness, greed, fraud, aggression, and secret diplomacy. Too often have the resorted to ruthless military occupation and annexation. In the light of these features of the policies of Occidental Nations in the Far East Japan has feared the partition of China among the powers of Europe. For it would cause her incalculable harm and prevent her from having any opportunity whatever in the world.

Third: Japan, accordingly, following more or less closely the methods of Europe, has been seeking recently to get ahead of those nations and to take the leadership of China into her own hands.

Fourth: The time has come for a new policy in the dealing of the nations. America should make this a cardinal principle at the World Peace Council. But in order that

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IN OUR OWN STATE

Brig. Gen. Roger Williams, of Lexington, has been held physically unfit, and the examining board at Washington has recommended his retirement from active service.

Five of the bills passed by the last Legislature have been allowed to become laws without the Governor's signature. Among these is the Nunn-Jones Red Light Bill.

Trial of Camp Surgeon Lieut. Col. John H. Allen before a courtmartial at Camp Zachary Taylor on charges growing out of the death of Private Otha Murray was concluded Friday.

The State Tax Commission announced Thursday increases in thirty-two counties totaling \$22,245,000 had been made and sent back to the county boards for equalization.

The seed corn situation in Clark County is very serious, and it has been difficult to awaken the farmers to a realization of the unproductiveness of practically all corn in the county.

Governor Stanley Saturday vetoed the bill aimed at instruction in the German language in public schools of Kentucky, explaining that ignorance of German would hamper the people of this country in dealing with the deceptive Hun.

Word from Pike County is to the effect that Trimble Sparks, aged twenty-three, son of David Sparks, a farmer of John's Creek, was killed "somewhere in France." The information came through the War Department. He leaves a father, mother, and several brothers and sisters.

John Ratliff, of Hazard, sentenced to be electrocuted for the murder of John Baker, a cripple, was sent to Winchester from Perry County for safe-keeping. Two others tried on the same charge and given lighter sentences were sent to Lexington. Ratliff's appeal will be heard May 5.

Former United States Marshal Thomas Hollifield, of Knott County, and Deputy Sheriff Tilden Combs, of Perry, raided "blind tiger" whisky resorts on Lott's creek, in Perry County, where they confiscated a large quantity of whisky, making several arrests. The men were taken to the Hazard jail.

The teachers and twenty pupils of the Maysville High School, members of the domestic science class, were poisoned from eating food of their own preparation. The symptoms in each case were severe, but all are recovered. Superintendent Caplinger has ordered an investigation into the affair.

The Federal Food Administration has ordered the State Food Directors to hold hearings of food law violations open to both the public and the press in the belief that by turning the spotlight of publicity on disloyal citizens violations of the new conservation rules will quickly abate.

County Judge Sam Collins is still determined to push his investigations of gambling in Whitesburg and county, resulting in nearly fifty arrests being made in Whitesburg alone. The grand jury at its session, which convenes April 8, will make a thorough probe. Investigations will be pushed in coal field towns. The police court has been busy since the probe was ordered.

The Rev. Cary Blaine, pastor of the Presbyterian church, of Pineville, has obtained a leave of absence to enter military service and the members of the Middlesboro Presbyterian church have unanimously agreed to loan the Rev. J. V. Logan to the Pineville church for part time during the absence of the Rev. Mr. Blaine. The Rev. Mr. Logan will continue his work at Middlesboro, but he will preach at Pineville twice a month.

Three thousand eight hundred and twenty-six new soldiers are at Camp Zachary Taylor now, five trainloads of men having reached the Louisville cantonment Sunday.

After a five weeks' session the Pike Circuit Court closed at Pikeville, and Commonwealth's Attorney R. M. Fields returned to his home at Whitesburg. During the session of the court at Pikeville a number of penitentiary sentences were given.

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GEN. FERDINAND FOCH



General Ferdinand Foch has been appointed commander of the allies' armies in France. He will lead the counter-offensive against the Germans. It was General Foch who directed the attack on the German left flank at the Marne that won the battle and saved Paris in 1914.

AMERICANS TAKE FOE

Huns Try to Gas Village Behind U. S. Front.

Throw Thousand Shells of Many Kinds Into Town—U. S. Men Blacken Faces.

With the American Army in France, April 1.—The Germans tried to "gas" a certain village behind the American front and also to destroy it with incendiary shells, but a high wind sprang up which blew away the poisonous fumes and a rainstorm put out the few fires that had been started.

The Germans opened fire against the village at ten o'clock at night, and kept it up until three o'clock in the morning, throwing about 1,000 shells. These included high-explosives, gas, shrapnel, and incendiary shells. The last in bursting gave off fumes which irritated the eyes and caused sneezing.

The five intrepid Americans who penetrated the German trenches in the morning, capturing four Bavarians, killing one and wounding another, were: Lieut. George Redwood of Baltimore, Corporal Henry Morgan of Cherry Valley, Mass., Private Edward Carson Shumate of Ada, W. Va.; Private Bernard Bolt of South Bethlehem, Pa.

The operation was carried out at six o'clock and the Germans were taken wholly by surprise. The Americans returned safely to their own lines with their prisoners.

The Americans had blackened their faces with burnt corks so that they could not be distinguished easily, and carried only hand-grenades, automatic pistols and clubs. The men set out silently and the operation was completed with the utmost caution.

As the Americans left German reinforcements came up, firing wildly into "No Man's Land."

"It's lucky I speak German, or one of these prisoners would have been killed," said Bolt. "One German ran away, and another started to follow him, but I yelled after him: 'Dutch, if you don't stop I will shoot you.' He stopped; otherwise I sure would have winged him."

U. S. WHEAT SUPPLY IS LOW

Hotels to Abolish Use of Product Until Next Harvest—Meatless Days Suspended.

Washington, April 1.—Five hundred of the leading hotel and restaurant proprietors of the country promulgated Food Administrator Hoover to abolish absolutely the use of wheat products until next harvest. Simultaneously with this action Mr. Hoover announced a complete suspension of "meatless days" for a period of 30 days. The action of the restaurant and hotel men will mean the saving of millions of bushels of wheat for the allied troops. Hoover announced that the wheat situation is serious and that the harvest was less than estimated.

The "service flag" is not official, but its general use is encouraged by the Government. It has been patented by private parties. The matter of having an official service flag not so controlled, is under consideration by Congress.

HUNS FAILING DESPITE GREAT FORCE IN DRIVE

Correspondent at French Headquarters Says Kaiser Had 185 Divisions at Front.

ABANDON STRAIGHT ATTACKS

Enemy, Arrested in Midcourse, Stops Head-on Marching Upon Objectives and Breaking Down Resistance by Overwhelming Numbers.

Ottawa, April 1.—"The situation now is clearer than at any time since the beginning of the offensive," says the Reuter correspondent at French headquarters in a message received here.

"The enemy, arrested in midcourse, has abandoned marching straight upon objectives and breaking down resistance by overwhelming numbers. He now is striking at estimated weak spots in order to drive us back as far as possible before he himself is brought to a standstill. Thus, the enemy drive down the Oise valley is finally arrested. Attempts to cross the Oise further north failed and the bridges now are destroyed.

Enemy Driven From Hills Near Noyon. "The village of Pont Leveque, below Noyon, has been recaptured and the enemy driven from the heights above Susey, northwest of Noyon.

"The enemy's capture of Montdidier was just too late for him to profit by it, as French forces were able to engage the Germans to the west and bring the advance to a standstill, this nullifying their efforts to pierce the junction of the Anglo-French armies. The hinge between the English and French armies will never be broken, as the junction now is covered by French forces strong enough to meet all eventualities.

"Eighty-seven enemy divisions have been identified on fifty miles of battle front, comprising the pick of the German troops. The French steadily engaged three guard divisions, the famous Brandenburgers and some of the best Bavarian divisions.

2,000,000 Germans in Drive.

"Before the offensive the Germans had 109 divisions in line on the British front and 76 divisions in reserve. The enemy therefore has already had engaged more than the whole of the reserves in France in the present battle, and has also denuded certain sectors of his troops. To replace the wastage the enemy possesses about twenty divisions, and conceivably forty of inferior material as useful for filling gaps, but not for winning battles."

(As a German division is figured at between 10,000 and 14,000 men, the Germans must have had about 2,000,000 men on the British front before the drive started, if they had 100 divisions in line and 76 divisions in reserve.)

SENATE EXTENDS DRAFT LAW

About 700,000 Will Be Added to Rolls by New Act—Goes to House.

Washington, April 1.—Draft legislation urged by the war department was a step nearer completion as the result of the senate's action in adopting a resolution extending the draft to men reaching the age of twenty-one since the first registration day, June 5, 1917. The senate rejected an amendment providing for the training of youths from nineteen to twenty-one. Approximately 700,000 will be added to the registration this year by the resolution. It now goes to the house for consideration.

EIGHTY U. S. LABOR BRANCHES

Arrangements Made for Office in Remaining Four States—141 Exchanges.

Washington, April 1.—The United States employment service has established offices in all states except Idaho, Kentucky, Vermont and West Virginia, and arrangements for offices in those states are being made. More than 80 branches have been opened and state and national offices have been federated in 22 states. The service is now operating 141 labor exchanges.

We give you another good article on the American-Japanese Relations on this page. It is time we were awake to the nefarious work of the Germans within our borders.

Is it any wonder that people want The Citizen when it gives so much of interest to home folks as well as to those abroad. A dollar was never better invested than that one you invested in The Citizen.

WORLD NEWS

Much satisfaction is felt by France that the chief command of the allied forces has been given to General Foch. He is a commander of experience and ability, and is considered the best strategist France has.

The Allies are considering the possibility of an Austrian drive into Italy. Lombardy might well be the objective point. Large quantities of stores are located here and it could be used as a center for an invasion of France from the South.

Gen. Pershing has offered the full American forces in France for active service, and it is reported that 100,000 of the most seasoned troops are to be placed at the front. Others are to be used in relieving French and English soldiers needed for the heavier work.

Pope Benedict has protested against the bombardment of Paris by the long range German guns. On Friday a shell struck a church while worshippers were there and over seventy were killed. Destruction by guns is even more clearly a violation of international law than by air planes.

The Bolsheviks have not been pleased with the German policy in the Ukraine or other sections that have come under German control. They resent the rapid shifting of food products from their country. Armed resistance was offered at Odessa and the Germans were driven out.

The great German drive on the western front of the war has been going on for thirteen days and the lines of the Allies are still unbroken. The Germans have recovered a large part of the territory captured by the English some time ago, but their loss in men has been very heavy. It is estimated at more than 300,000.

The Dutch Parliament has protested against the taking of her ships by the United States in vigorous terms. It charges President Wilson with statements not based on facts, and threatens to defend her rights to the utmost. The United States expected some protest for its effect on Germany, but is surprised at the attitude of Holland, in view of previous understandings between the countries.

The Celtic, a White Star liner, was submarined while on her way from England to the United States. This is a large vessel of 20,000 tons capacity. According to reports the vessel was not sunk, and it was hoped she could be saved. No mention was made of loss of life and it is thought few, if any, passengers were on board.

BIRTHS IN AUSTRIA IN FOUR YEARS OF WAR DECREASE BY HALF

The following statistics dealing with the effect of the war on the birth rate in Hungary were read to the Hungarian Chamber of Deputies:

"Before the war 765,000 children a year were born in Hungary. In the first year of the war, 1914, the number of births was reduced by 18,000; in 1915 only 481,000 children were born—that is, 284,000 less than in time of peace. In 1916 the number of births was 333,000—a reduction of 432,000. In 1917 the births amounted to 327,000—that is, the reduction was 438,000. Therefore our losses (in Hungary alone) behind the front, reach the number of 1,172,866 individuals.

"Whereas in time of peace infant mortality, for a period of seven years, was 34 per cent, in 1915 the proportion was increased to 48 per cent and in 1916 to 50 per cent."

One who is thoughtful and kind to the soldier boys in service has been remailing THE CITIZEN to a friend who, writes in response, "I received two more CITIZENS yesterday, which I certainly enjoyed as I always do. And I am not the only one that enjoys them. The other boys seem to like reading them even more than had they attended school in Berea." This thoughtful friend wishes that it could be made possible for all the boys on the Honor Roll to receive THE CITIZEN. There are so many who should have its wholesome influence while they are serving Uncle Sam as soldiers.

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You should by all means read the Normal column this week. Read it and you will know why.

Some important things in the new school laws of our State found on page two.

Did you ever think that a paper that folks want to read is the best advertising medium. This is the class in which The Citizen fortunately finds itself. Two thousand subscribers means not less than eight thousand readers. It costs you only one dollar to become a subscriber.

Our Berea College Honor Roll is growing to such dimensions that we are unable to give it space each week; but will endeavor to insert it every two weeks. In the meantime, friends, do not fail to keep us posted as to the movements of our boys. We are bound to depend upon your knowledge of them and we shall be glad to convey this knowledge to others.

SYNOPSIS OF SCHOOL LAWS ENACTED BY THE 1918 REGULAR SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF KENTUCKY

Senate Bill 1.—Appropriates \$25,000 annually, until June 30, 1920, for the benefit of Kentucky illiteracy Commission, to be used by the Commission for promoting the teaching of illiterate men and women. No part shall be paid for salary to any member of the Commission. The Commission has power to employ field agents in as many counties as it may deem proper for the purpose of furthering this work, and the field agents are to lend aid and assistance to the County Superintendents, school boards and trustees, in increasing the attendance of pupil children in the common schools of the State.

Senate Bill 16.—Provides that cities of the second class may levy an ad valorem tax upon real and personal property, not exceeding 65 cents on the hundred dollars of taxable property. The bill permits them to levy, also, the amount necessary for sinking fund purposes for the fiscal year.

Senate Bill 41.—Provides that the fourth Friday in October of each year shall be designated as Temperance Day, and this day shall be observed in all public and high schools of the State; but, if preferred, in each sub-division in each county. The Superintendent of Public Instruction shall prepare and furnish a suitable program to be used on Temperance Day, and he shall also furnish placards setting forth statistics, epigrams, mottoes and up-to-date scientific truths showing the evils of intemperance in the use of alcohol and intoxicating beverages and from the use of cigarettes. Every teacher must post these placards in the school room.

Senate Bill 68.—Gives to the magistrate and police courts of the state concurrent jurisdiction with the county courts in the enforcement of the compulsory school law.

Senate Bill 132.—(a) Makes the school age from six to eighteen, instead of from six to twenty, but provides that any person may attend a common school without paying a tuition fee.

(b) Provides that the fiscal court may levy for common school purposes not exceeding thirty cents on the one hundred dollars of assessed valuation of property in the county.

(c) Repeals law providing for special examination for qualification for the offices of the county Superintendent, and provides that any person holding a degree of Bachelor of Arts in Education, Bachelor of Science in Education, an advanced certificate issued by the University of Kentucky, or an advanced certificate issued by the State Normal Schools, shall be eligible to hold the office of County Superintendent.

(d) It provides that the salary of County Superintendent shall be not less than \$600 nor more than \$2,500 per annum. The law does not apply to these superintendents now in office.

(e) Provides that the State Board of Education may issue certificates to teach in high schools to graduates of institutions of higher learning, either within or without the State. This law also empowers the State Board to grant such certificates to graduates of standard colleges of agriculture, one-tenth of whose work has been done in Education,—these certificates being good for a period of four years.

(f) Harmonizes sections 78 and 87 of the School Law by providing that no change in the boundary of any subdistrict shall be made previous to the taking or estimating of the school census.

(g) Provides that the board of trustees of a graded school may condemn not exceeding three acres of ground for site for graded common school.

(h) Provides that any graded common school and one or more subdistricts, or two or more subdistricts, can consolidate and vote on the proposition of issuing bonds or levying taxes; and the consolidation may be conditioned upon the approval of the voters of such bond-issue or tax-levy; and if the proposition of bond-issue or tax-levy fails, the boundaries of said district shall remain as before consolidation and all orders shall be null and void. But if the graded school bond-issue or tax-levy is carried, then all property belonging to the graded districts shall thereupon vest in the County Board of Education.

Senate Bill 137.—Provides for the payment of the teachers beginning on the second Saturday in September and on the second Saturday of each of the five following months. If there be insufficient funds for full distribution of the proportion required, the Auditor shall issue interest-bearing warrants at the rate of five per centum. The school term shall be not less than six months but may be extended to seven or eight months by the Superintendent of Public Instruction when

Academy Column

CHEERFULNESS

There is no one quality that so much attaches man to his fellow man as cheerfulness. It endears a man to the heart, not the intellect or the imagination. The cheerful man is a double blessing—a blessing to himself and to the world around him. In his own character, his good nature is the clear, blue sky of his own heart; to others he carries an atmosphere of joy, and hope, and encouragement wherever he moves.

It is true that cheerfulness is not always happiness. The face may glow in smiles while the heart "runs in coldness and darkness below," but cheerfulness is the best external indication of happiness that we have. A man is worthy of all praise when he does not intrude his private griefs on the happiness of his friends, but constantly contributes his quota of cheerfulness to the general public enjoyment. Cheerfulness is a duty which every man owes. He should discharge the debt faithfully.

GIVING

This is a great subject. The Bible contains many passages on giving, and giving cheerfully. Emerson has written a great essay on it, and countless other great men have spoken of its blessings. God himself has set the example for bountiful giving.

Strange tho it may seem, the giver derives as much happiness from whole-souled, spontaneous giving as the receiver. You may think this a beautiful theory and not practical, but just try it once. Try giving part of your time or words to the happiness and welfare of your neighbor. Do not give the services grudgingly, but give them gladly with your whole soul, and you will find, perhaps to your surprise, that you will be richly repaid, in temporal as well as spiritual goods.

the resources of the school fund shall justify such extension, or the local community may extend the term by local taxation.

The minimum salary for teachers in first class schools is fixed at \$50 per month and the minimum for teachers in second class schools at \$45 per month.

Senate Bill 216.—Appropriates money to enable the Commonwealth of Kentucky to receive the benefits of the Federal Vocational Education Law and provides for the expense of supervision and inspection of such schools maintaining courses in accordance with the aforesaid Federal Act. Enables the State to co-operate with the Federal Government in the promotion of vocational education in Agriculture and the Trades and industries, and in the preparation of teachers for vocational subjects.

Senate Bill 261.—Provides that when women register to qualify as voters in common school elections, and when they vote in said elections, they shall not be required to declare, nor shall any record be kept of their party affiliations.

House Bill 151.—Prohibits the German language from being taught in the public and high schools of Kentucky.

House Bill 194.—Provides for the teaching of Elementary Agriculture in the common schools of Kentucky, except in the cities of the first or fourth classes. After July 1, 1919, teachers are required to be examined on the subject of Elementary Agriculture, even if they hold at that time a certificate to teach.

House Bill 199.—Fixes a penalty for failure on the part of parent or guardian to send child of the required age to school. At the end of each week, the teacher must report to the subdistrict trustee or chairman of the division board the name and age of every child between 7 and 14 who has failed to attend school. It is the duty of the trustee or chairman to investigate the case, and if the failure of the child to attend school is due to neglect or refusal of the parent or guardian, said case should be reported to the nearest court having jurisdiction. It shall be the duty of the court to immediately issue a warrant against the offending party and the court shall proceed with a trial, as in other criminal cases. Any court having jurisdiction in criminal cases, shall have jurisdiction in cases of violations of this act.

House Bill 221.—Repeals the School Charter of Hawesville Colored Graded School.

House Bill 223.—Permits the Business Director in cities of the first class to have work done or enter into contract to have work done, where the total expenses does not exceed one hundred dollars, or, in case of emergency, two hundred and fifty dollars. The Board may withdraw or restrict to such extent as it deems proper, any authority conferred by this act upon the Business

Normal Column

"BILL"

By Mrs. Bernice Argabright
Delivered at the Normal Banquet.
Bill, the promising young son of Berea Normal, was born in the fertile minds of some good Berea workers several years ago. He was a sickly child, and had it not been for the tender care and watchfulness of men like Secretary Vaughn and Professor Lewis, he would never have survived the cold rebuffs of this cruel world. Dean Dinamore used to stand over his cradle, and, looking down at the frail child, he would say, "Bill, Bill, you are too frail a flower for this world. But I will not lose all hope. Some day I hope to see Kentucky's fair girls casting coquettish glances in your direction and to hear them say, 'It was you, Bill, who did so much for me.'"

But the child did not die. He was fed on the good wishes of all Berea. Trying to live on good wishes alone is like trying to live on kisses and cheese, and needless to say, Bill's strength did not keep pace with his body. When Dean McAllister came to Berea, he found Bill a tall, slim, pale, yellow-haired youth.

Dean Mac looked him over and said he believed he could make a man of him. Prof. Lewis encouraged and promised to help him in every possible way. Now the Spartans, as you know, used to take their weak children out on the side of the mountain where they were exposed to the weather for a few weeks, and if they survived, they were considered worth saving. And so, Dean Mac said, "I believe I will take Bill down to Frankfort, and if he can swim through that political sea down there, he will be a son of whom Berea may be proud."

Two years ago Dean Mac took Bill to Frankfort. He gave him a few directions for swimming and pushed him off into deep water. Bill kicked, spluttered, and struck out blindly, but he could not swim. By his side were boys of not half the promise of our Bill. They were upheld and pushed along by money, selfish interests, greed, and corrupt politics. Dean Mac shook his head and said, "None of these for Bill. If he can't swim on his own merits let him fail."

Bill was finally stranded on a little island and Dean Mac gathered him up and brought him back home.

But the plunge had helped our Bill. He began to gain strength rapidly. Dean Mac fed him not on good wishes alone, but on good hard work and earnest endeavor. He took time to train him, and last January Bill was in fine condition. Prof. Dix and Prof. Hunt said, "Why don't you give the boy another chance, Dean Mac? He is in fine shape. We will do your work while you are gone."

So with fear and trembling we watched our Bill make another fight at Frankfort. Dean Mac pushed him off at the right moment. Prof. Lewis and Secretary Vaughn saw him swim off like a man. Hungry politicians threw stones at him, but at the word from the faithful watchers on the shore, Bill ducked his head and reappeared again far from their reach. Little selfish swimmers tried to swamp him, and at one time he was waylaid from two o'clock in the afternoon until ten o'clock the next morning. But he steadily gained over his opponents, outstripped his enemies and pulled up on the shore with an overwhelming majority.

And he now stands before us a young man of much promise, a blessing to Berea and the State of Kentucky. Long live our Bill!

Director to do work either by contract or directly. The Board may authorize the purchase of supplies by the Business Director in an amount not exceeding one hundred dollars, without the letting of a contract.

House Bill 256.—Repeals and reenacts the State Text Book Law, making no specific changes in the 1912 law, further than that the State Text Book Commission shall not adopt more than 50% of the legally required subjects, in the year when adoptions are to be made. The law is not applicable to cities of the first four classes.

The law provides that the Commission may retain fifty per cent of the subjects now adopted, at the same or less price, and if the publishers will not furnish these books at the same or at a lower price, new adoptions shall be made. This may cause a change in more than fifty per cent of the subjects at the next adoption.

House Bill 269.—Provides that the election of members of the Board of Education in cities of the third class shall be by secret ballot.

House Bill 402.—Relates to the issuance of Employment Certificates. Conforms with the recent Federal Child Labor Law.

Vocational Column

Last week Dean Clark attended the Commencement and spoke to the High School at Booneville, Ky., where William A. Adam, formerly of Berea, is principal.

The following new students entered the Vocational Department for the Spring Term:

Robert R. Arrington, Blackwater, Va., Business Department.
Rexford Clevinger, Praise, Pike County, Ky., Telegraphy.
Esthridge Ray, Major, Owsley County, Ky., Carpentry.
Martha D. Cary, Barbourville, Ky., Nursing.
Genevieve Chapman, Zion Station, Business.
Rose Clarke, Lenore, W. Va., Domestic Science.
Ruby Lee Dixon, Mendota, Va., Domestic Science.
Ruth Edwards, Harlan, Ky., Business.
Allie Reagan, Sevierville, Tenn., Domestic Science.
Etta Walker, Hilman, Tenn., Domestic Science.
Rebba Kindred, Middletown, Ohio, Business.

Concrete Railroad Tie.

Italian steam and street railroads are experimenting with a concrete tie that rocks slightly, affording uniform elasticity and a more perfect alignment of track than wooden ties.

Idolatry on the Decline.

It is becoming a custom among non-Christian Chinese of Borneo to go to the Methodist chapel for their marriage ceremony. Because of the influence of the mission, idolatry among them has practically ceased.

GEN. SIR WILLIAM ROBERTSON



Gen. Sir William Robertson, who resigned as chief of the British general staff, has been given the rather unimportant command of the eastern part of England.

When You Become a "Conscious" Reader of Advertising

By J. R. HAMILTON

Former Advertising Manager of Wanamaker's, Philadelphia

When you learn to read your advertising as you read your news, the cost of everything you wear or use is going to be lowered for you.

If you knew how much money it takes to soak an idea into your mind subconsciously you would be ashamed of your mind. It actually takes as long as two years sometimes to get you to think and say a certain word.

It's like teaching a baby to talk.

Every known trick of psychology is brought to bear on you. Advertisers have even been known to print their advertisement upside down, hoping, perhaps, that if you had to stand on your head to read it you might remember what they say.

And what you so often refuse to receive with your will the camera of your eye records in spite of you. So that 96% of what you buy you buy through advertising whether you know it or not.

And yet, in the face of all this, the advertising method of selling things is twenty times cheaper than any other method known.

Think how much cheaper still it would be if you would only read your advertising consciously instead of buying through it in spite of yourself.

The merchant who doesn't advertise hasn't even a chance with the one who does.

Your eye is taking photographs every time you turn these pages. You couldn't get away from these advertisements if you tried. Even the man who claims not to see them at all is recording them all the time. Every merchant who appears here is telling you his story every day whether you know it or not.

All we are trying to do is to make you conscious readers of advertising instead of subconscious readers. This is being done equally for your benefit and for ours.

Every time you look for the advertising in this paper instead of making it look for you you bring down your cost of living, you increase the buying power of your money and you get a better quality for the price. This is true because the men who advertise are always the best merchants. They are the ones who last. The others flicker up for a little while and then go out. That's the proof.

On the other hand, every time we get a hundred more of our readers to turn each day with a conscious mind to the advertising news as well as to the general news, we make this a better medium for our advertisers. We give them more for their money because we give them your will.

And before we are through every subscriber we have will be reading his advertising consciously day by day—never fear. For this is another psychological law.

(Copyrighted.)

Wasted No Time.

Girl (as she entered parlor)—"It's so long since you called on me that I was beginning to think you had forgotten me." Young Man—"I am for getting you; that's why I've called. Can I have you?"—Boston Transcript.

Ingenious Four-Year-Old.

A little four-year-old was sent to the store to buy a lemon cream pie. Sometime later she returned bearing it triumphantly in her arms and said: "I forgot the name of it, so I just asked for one wif embroidery on it."

AMERICAN SOLDIERS HALTING THE TEUTONS AT THE LORRAINE GATE



Here are two of the first pictures received in the United States showing our boys at the actual fighting front holding a portion of the Lorraine sector against the Teuton horde. At the top is shown a section of a trench held by American troops, and at the bottom a soldier ready to fire a rocket as a warning that an attack has begun.

GERMAN HONOR DRAGGED IN DUST

Solemn Promises Made to Belgians Proved to Be Worse Than Worthless.

ALL APPEALS WERE FLOUTED

Pathetic and Dignified Supplications of Municipal Governments Answered by Rebuke and Heavy Fine Imposed by General Hopper.

Over the earnest protest of Cardinal Mercier, heroic head of the church in Belgium, the terrible plans of the kaiser's high officers concerning the deportation of the people were carried out. The solemnly pledged word of the German governor general of Belgium counted as nothing in the malignant hate shown by the kaiser's creatures.

Cardinal Mercier attempted to persuade the German authorities to abandon their terrible plans for the seizure of Belgians to assist in the prosecution of the war, reminding them of their solemn promises in the past:

"Malines, 19th October, 1916.

"Mr. Governor General:

"The day after the surrender of Antwerp the frightened population asked itself what would become of the Belgians of age to bear arms or who would reach that age before the end of the occupation. The entreaties of the fathers and mothers of families determined me to question the governor of Antwerp, Baron von Huene, who had the kindness to reassure me and to authorize me in his name to reassure the agonized parents. The rumor had spread at Antwerp, nevertheless, that at Liege, Namur, and Charleroi young men had been seized and taken by force to Germany. I therefore begged Governor von Huene to be good enough to confirm to me in writing the guarantee which he had given to me orally, to the effect that nothing similar would happen at Antwerp. He said to me immediately that the rumors concerning deportations were without basis, and unhesitatingly he sent me in writing, among other statements, the following: 'Young men have no reason to fear that they will be taken to Germany, either to be there enrolled in the army or employed for forced labor.'

"This declaration, written and signed, was publicly transmitted to the clergy and to those of the faith of the province of Antwerp, as your excellency can see from the document enclosed herewith, dated October 10th, 1914, which was read in all the churches.

Solemn German Promises Broken. "Upon the arrival of your predecessor, the late Baron von der Goltz, at Brussels I had the honor of presenting myself at his house and requested him to be good enough to ratify for the entire country, without time limit, the guarantees which General von Huene had given me for the province of Antwerp. The governor general retained this request in his possession in order to examine it at his leisure. The following day he was good enough to come in person to Malines to bring me his approval, and confirmed to me, in the presence of two aides-de-camp and of my private secretary, the promise that the liberty of Belgian citizens would be respected.

"To doubt the authority of such undertakings would have been to reflect upon the persons who had made them, and I therefore took steps to allay, by all the means of persuasion in my power, the anxieties which persisted in the interested families.

"Notwithstanding all this, your government now tears from their homes workmen reduced in spite of their efforts to a state of unemployment, separates them by force from their wives and children and deports them to enemy territory. Numerous workmen have already undergone this unhappiness; more numerous are those who are threatened with the same acts of violence.

Mercier's Moving Appeal.

"In the name of the liberty of domicile and the liberty of work of Belgian citizens; in the name of the inviolability of families; in the name of moral interests which the measures of deportation would gravely compromise; in the name of the word given by the governor of the Province of Antwerp and by the governor general, the immediate representative of the highest authority of the German empire, I respectfully beg your excellency to be good enough to withdraw the measures of forced labor and of deportation announced to the Belgian workmen, and to be good enough to restate in their homes those who have already been deported.

"Your excellency will appreciate how painful for me would be the weight of the responsibility that I would have to bear as regards these families, if the confidence which they have given you through my agency and at my request were lamentably deceived.

"I persist in believing that this will not be the case.

"Accept, Mr. Governor General, the assurance of my very high consideration.

"D. J. CARDINAL MERCIER, Archbishop of Malines."

Municipal governments in Belgium appealed to the German authorities to observe their promises. The two doc-

uments which follow illustrate Belgian appeals and German answers.

"In the matters of the requisition made by the German authorities on October 20, 1916 (requisition of a list of workmen to be drawn up by the municipality)

"The municipal council resolves to maintain its attitude of refusal.

"It further feels it its duty to place on record the following:

"The city of Tournai is prepared to submit unreservedly to all the exigencies authorized by the laws and customs of war. Its sincerity cannot be questioned. For more than two years it has submitted to the German occupation, during which time it has lodged and lived at close quarters with the German troops, yet it has displayed perfect composure and has refrained from any act of hostility, proving thereby that it is animated by no idle spirit of bravado.

"In his declaration dated September 2, 1914, the German governor general of Belgium declared: 'I ask none to renounce his patriotic sentiments.'

"The city of Tournai reposes confidence in this declaration, which it is bound to consider as the sentiment of the German emperor, in whose name the governor general was speaking. In accepting the inspiration of honor and patriotism, the city is loyal to a fundamental duty, the loftiness of which must be apparent to any German officer.

"The city is confident that the straightforwardness and clearness of this attitude will prevent any misunderstanding arising between itself and the German army."

Answer is Lecture and Fine.

"Tournai, 23rd October, 1916.

"In permitting itself, through the medium of municipal resolutions, to oppose the orders of the German military authorities in the occupied territory, the city is guilty of an unexcusable arrogance and of a complete misunderstanding of the situation created by the state of war.

"The 'clear and simple situation' is in reality the following:

"The military authorities order the city to obey. Otherwise the city must bear the heavy consequences, as I have pointed out in my previous explanations.

"The general commanding the army has inflicted on the city—on account of its refusal, up to date, to furnish the lists demanded—a punitive contribution of 200,000 marks, which must be paid within the next six days, beginning with today. The general also adds that until such time as all the lists demanded are in his hands, for every day in arrears, beginning with December 31, 1916, a sum of 20,000 marks will be paid by the city.

"HOPFER, Major General.

"Etappen-Kommandant."

The Commission Syndicale of Belgian workmen also attempted to induce the German authorities to abandon their terrible plans.

Recited Wrongs of Workmen.

"Commission Syndicale of Belgium,

"Brussels, 30th Oct., 1916.

[To the Governor General of Belgium.] "Excellency: The measures which are being planned by your administration to force the unemployed to work for the invading power, the deportation of our unhappy comrades which has begun in the region of the etapes, move most profoundly the entire working class in Belgium.

"The undersigned, members and representatives of the great central socialist and independent syndicates of Belgium, would consider that they had not fulfilled their duty did they not express to you the painful sentiment which agitate the laborers and convey to you the echo of their touching complaints.

"They have seen the machinery taken from their factories, the most diverse kind of raw materials requisitioned, the accumulation of obstacles to prevent the resumption of regular work, the disappearance one by one of every public liberty of which they were proud.

"For more than two years the laboring class more than any other has been forced to undergo the most bitter trials, experiencing misery and often hunger, while its children far away fight and die, and the parents of these children can never convey to them the affection with which their hearts are overflowing.

Pathetic Appeal Disregarded.

"Our laboring class has endured everything with the utmost calm and the most impressive dignity, representing its sufferings, its complaints and heavy trials, sacrificing everything to its ideal of liberty and independence. But the measures which have been announced will make the population drain the dregs (of the cup) of human sorrow; the proletariat, the poor upon whom unemployment has been forced, citizens of a modern state, are to be condemned to forced labor without having disobeyed any regulation or order.

"In the name of the families of workmen among which the most painful anxiety reigns at present, whose mothers, whose fiancées, and whose little children are destined to shed so many more tears, we beg your excellency to prevent the accomplishment of this painful act, contrary to international law, contrary to the dignity of the working classes, contrary to everything which makes for worth and greatness in human nature.

"We beg your excellency to pardon our emotion and we offer you the homage of our distinguished consideration."

(Appended are signatures of members of the national committee and the Commission Syndicale.)

Von Rissing in his reply, November 8, practically admitted the truth of the complaint by attempting to justify the measures protested against.

The King's Castles

By JAMES NEWTON

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In college Yates Barlow had gone in for economics and sociology. When he was graduated and started in law studies, though he did not dub himself a socialist, still he persuaded himself that in the management of the rather comfortable estate left him by his grandmother he would fall into none of those errors of selfishness that too frequently—as he was convinced—characterize the dealings of men of capital with those who labor for them. And although he decided to leave the management of the large up-town apartment house, pretentiously dubbed "King's Castles," that constituted one of his most remunerative investments in the hands of his father's office force until he had finished his law course, he made it perfectly clear that he sought no profits from that undertaking that might be made at the expense of fair play to the folk who worked under the spacious roof of the apartment house.

"Maybe there isn't any eight-hour law for women in this state," he said to his father. "Maybe there isn't—we haven't come to it in law lecture yet. But eight hours is all any woman ought to be asked to work, and I tell you right here that I'm not going to have any woman work longer than the one who works for me."

The genial elder man looked up with a smile, the serenity of which rather annoyed Yates. "She is a nice little girl," he said, with an emphasis on the verb that seemed to betoken that Yates knew to whom the pronoun referred.

"I guess at your age I'd have had the same ideas about working hours for women, especially if the only woman I employed happened to be eighteen and as fresh as a snow apple. She is a nice girl, isn't she?"

"If you mean Miss Sarter—yes. She seems to be a lot better than you usually get to tend an apartment house telephone switchboard. That's got nothing to do with the fairness of making her work nine hours a day or keeping her at the switchboard on holidays."

"But, man alive, she wants to do it."

"No girl of spirit likes to show her unwillingness to do what she's got to do," pronounced the son with the air of one who felt that he possessed keen insight into feminine psychology.

"Well, you've got a lot more sense than some boys your age," was the father's only retort. "If you take a fancy to a pure-hearted country girl like Abby Sarter instead of some empty-pated, over-dressed society girl, you're all right."

Yates had taken a fancy to Abby, but for some reason he did not like to have the fact taken for granted. He could not explain to himself just why his father's remarks that morning proved so irritating.

As time went on Yates developed a keen interest in the management of his apartment house. He loved to think of the time when his law course ended—he would take over the entire management of the place himself and not actually needing to net the largest possible income from it, strive to run the house along ideal lines. He even thought of putting the girl at the switchboard on a six-hour schedule, but somehow he never thought of Abby Sarter's continuing to sit at the switchboard when he put his plans in working order.

Meantime Abby Sarter sat at the switchboard in the corner of the spacious, many-mirrored, much-beglit entrance of Yates' uptown apartment house, for nine hours a day, and never thought of having a holiday other than Sunday. Sometimes she came in for a few hours even on that day of rest. To Yates that entrance hall was not entirely satisfactory. He could see the cheap plaster behind the thin veneer of marble on the walls. The colors of the heavy plush rugs that lay on the tile floors looked cruder to him every time he saw them. The lights that blazed forth from the chandeliers and were reflected again and again in the long mirrors were garish and smote his eyes offensively. Yet he knew that it was that spacious, garish hall that attracted tenants and made them willing to pay good rents for small apartments, and he realized that he would be benefiting no one but himself if he toned down the garishness to suit his own taste. He had no way of knowing at first how resplendent it looked to Abby—Abby, who basked in the effulgence of a dozen bright lights now, and in the days on the farm had known only the glow of a single oil lamp as she sat in the farmhouse sitting room. To her the entrance of the apartment house was the sum total of urbane luxury and elegance and the people who came and went through the hall and were bowed to by the hall attendants in proportion to their most recent gratuity were to her among the favored ones of the earth. She did not know that her share of one of the farms at home would put her into the possession of a bank account several times as large as that held by any of these cliff dwellers.

Abby knew none of the tenants well. Why should they bother their heads about the switchboard operator, anyway? But with the curiosity and powers of observation bred in the country, she had made for herself vivid pictures of each individual in

the house. Sometimes there were weddings or receptions, dinner parties, or even little dances in the apartments, and then Abby's eyes would be even brighter than usual and her pulses would quicken as she felt the proximity of so much merriment and gaiety.

One of the personages that came under her constant observation was young Yates Barlow. To her he seemed, as the owner of all this grandeur, a veritable modern prince. Whenever he came to the apartment he stopped and chatted with her in a rather shy but friendly way, asking vague questions about her work.

After each of his chats with Abby, Yates Barlow was more than ever convinced that she was overworked. Not that she ever gave any indication of this state of affairs by anything that she said. But how could a charming girl like Abby, he thought, sit for nine monotonous hours making connections for thoughtless tenants, without feeling overworked?

Yates took to calling up the apartment on mythical business matters, just to make sure that Abby's voice sounded as fresh and unfagged as ever. Then spring came. After a hard week at law school, Yates was getting ready one Saturday morning to motor out to a week-end house party in the country. The day was one of those warm and tempting days that sometimes come so early that they seem to be out of season. All his boyish hatred of indoor work made Yates look forward to the two days in the country with enthusiasm. And then he thought of Abby—country bred Abby—used no doubt to wandering about the fields and hillsides at will—tied to that monotonous switchboard. "I'll stay home myself," thought Yates. "That girl certainly deserves a Saturday half holiday. I can't ask any of the elevator boys to run the switchboard, but I can do it myself, and I am going to."

Yates concocted a hurried telephone excuse to his hostess and then with a light heart started uptown to King's Castles. He could visualize the happy smile that would come into Abby's eyes when he told her that she could take the afternoon off. He looked forward, too, with no small pleasure to the ten or fifteen minutes of instruction that he knew must take place while she showed him how to work the switchboard.

"And if I do make mistakes," he thought, "and the tenants get mad, nobody can fire me."

He got up to the apartment house about eleven o'clock and found Abby as fresh and smiling as ever.

"I have nothing to do this afternoon, Miss Sarter," he began, "and it's such a corking day. I thought perhaps you'd be wanting an afternoon off. So I thought I'd stay here and run this switchboard and you could have a little vacation. I don't just know how but I think maybe you could show me, couldn't you?"

Abby looked at him in amazement. "Why, I don't want a vacation, Mr. Barlow. I couldn't possibly do anything that would give me as much fun as running this switchboard."

"But I mean a chance to go some place—out in the country, you know—or something like that," said Yates.

"But I've lived in the country all my life, Mr. Barlow. And this—this waded her hand inclusively about the spacious hall—this is so wonderful. I should think just to own a place like King's Castles would make you happy."

Barlow looked at the girl before him with a new interest. For months he had been growing fond of her, but mixed with his liking there had been a feeling of pity that she should be forced to do ungenial work. Now he felt a new admiration for her. She was doing the work she liked and getting a full measure of happiness from each day at the monotonous switchboard. "Just to own a place like this"—her words rang in his ears. Well, why shouldn't she own King's Castles? He could give it to her for a wedding gift if that would make her happy. He knew now that it was Abby who could make him happy and perhaps he with King's Castles thrown in could make her happy.

"Well," said Yates, "let me stay with you this afternoon, anyway, and let's go some place for dinner together. I'm going to ask you if you'll help me run King's Castles all your life?"

Screw Bore Its Own Hole.

Evidently Charles D. Woodward, of Providence, R. I., has often had considerable trouble in driving the conventional wood screw into hard wood, for he has developed a screw which bores its own hole as it proceeds. According to his patent claims, says the Scientific American, he has devised a countersinking gimlet-pointed screw having at the root of its point a bulge constituting the largest diameter of the shank, and having across its thread a spiral groove, one end of which forms a cutter at the bulge. The groove goes once around the screw and terminates at the slant of the head and at the root of the gimlet point.

How to Pour Liquids.

In pouring liquid from a jug or bottle the vessel should be held with the opening downward, rather than horizontally, if convenient, and swung quickly with a circular motion. The liquid will rotate and in leaving the opening will permit air to enter continuously, causing the liquid to run out rapidly and without intermittent gurgling sounds.

If the opening of the container is at one side it is best to hold the container so that the opening is at the highest point of the end, rather than at the bottom. The air may thus enter and permit a continuous flow until the container is empty.



Of Course.

"There's one thing I'd like to know," said Mrs. Dubwaite.

"Well, my dear?" replied Mr. Dubwaite.

"Why is it that when you leave the house for your office in the morning you get there in about twenty minutes, but when you leave the office at night to come home it takes you anywhere from forty-five minutes to three hours to get here?"

"Why—er—that's easily explained. Toward the close of day obstacles accumulate."

Time to Concentrate.

"Why, I fell in love with first one girl and then another before I got married," said the susceptible young man. "I scattered my affections all over the map."

"That is all right, son," replied the elderly philosopher. "Nobody will object to what you did then, just so you broke yourself of the scattering habit on your wedding day."

A Parallel.

"I cannot imagine women fighting like men. Try as I may, I cannot picture to myself the Russian women they tell about, on the field, fighting like demons and working havoc right and left."

"Well, I'll call you over some night when our cook is fighting mad."

MORE CLASSY



"Lovely sunset tonight, Mrs. De Swell?"

"Mercy, I never look at an American sunset! They're so much more classy over in Italy, don't you know?"

The Stay-at-Home.

You feel, when things ain't goin' right, An' all the world's a-flurry, It's better to get out an' fight Than stay at home an' worry.

Superb Strategy.

"Have you any genuses in this town?"

"I don't recall but one just now."

"Poet, painter or musician?"

"No. He's a chap who contrives to stay illuminated week in and week out, despite the fact that this town is dry."

Slips of Language.

"Funny, isn't it?"

"What's funny?"

"Jags and I met Snaggs yesterday wheeling the baby carriage and Jags said he was a man with no push about him."

Everybody Cured.

"What became of Flubdub?"

"Oh, he quit. His business ran out years ago."

"What was his business?"

"He used to peddle a cure for bashfulness."

The Advantages.

"Smith told me he had just installed a dumb waiter in his house."

"That's a good idea. Now he can eat at table without having all his family affairs and quarrels repeated to the neighbors' servants."

Elegance.

"Are Mrs. Flimgilt's diamonds genuine?"

"I don't know anything about her diamonds," replied Miss Cayenne. "But I understand her family has genuine butter for breakfast every day."

The Remedy.

"I don't know what was the matter with Elsie last night. When I spoke to her her eyes dropped and her face fell."

"Then I should think what the girl needed was a pick-me-up."

Slightly.

"Had that musical play a mixed chorus?"

"I should say! Half of it didn't know what the other half was singing about."

POULTRY FACTS



DUCKS FOR GENERAL FARMER

Where One Is More Interested in Obtaining Eggs Than Market Fowls, Runner Is Best.

For the general farmer who is more interested in obtaining eggs than in producing green ducks for the market, the Runner is a good breed. This duck holds the same relative position in the duck family that the Leghorn does in the chicken family. It lays



Fine Flock of Youngsters.

a good-sized white egg, considerably larger than a hen's egg, and is declared to be a small eater, a good forager, and hardy.

The fattening ration, which should be used for two weeks before killing, consists of three parts, by weight, of cornmeal, two parts of low-grade flour or middlings, one part of bran, half part of beef scrap, 10 per cent green feed, and 3 per cent grit. This mash is fed three times daily. The green feed is sometimes left out of the ration during the last week of fattening, as it tends to color the meat, but it is easier to keep the ducklings in good feeding condition if it is included. Boiled fish is sometimes used in place of the beef scrap, but this should be discontinued two weeks before the ducklings are killed, in order not to impart a fishy odor to the bird when served.

RIGHT DUST BATH MATERIAL

Road Dust Has No Particular Advantage Over Any Dry Earth—Light Sand Is Favored.

The supplying of material for dust bath during the winter months must not be overlooked. While road dust is all right if gathered where there is but little filth, it has no advantage over any dry earth for this purpose. There is probably nothing better than light sand, which if gathered when thoroughly dry or dried by the fire, can be stored under cover and can be handled any time during the winter, when a fresh supply is needed. If a dust bath can be placed where the sun will shine into it the hens will make all the more use of it.

NO REMEDY FOR BLACKHEAD

Free Range and Care Not to Overfeed Are Important Factors in Raising Turkeys.

Of the infectious diseases of turkeys, blackhead is the most destructive. It is notable that whenever the climate and range conditions are such as to permit of the turkeys foraging for most of their feed from the time they are hatched until they are marketed, cases of blackhead are infrequent. No positive cure for blackhead has been found, but free range and care not to overfeed are very important factors in raising turkeys successfully.

WINTER FEEDING FOR EGGS

Poor Practice to Stuff Fowls Full at Their Morning Meal—Get Out of Condition.

If you want eggs during the winter, don't stuff the birds full at their morning meal. When the hens fill up first thing in the morning and then go back to loaf on the roosts, you'll get fat fowls, but you won't get many eggs. In a short time they will be out of condition "if you don't watch out."

GRIT SUPPLY IS NECESSARY

Especially Important in Winter When Fowls Have Little Opportunity for Forage.

A good supply of grit is necessary, especially in the winter when the birds have little opportunity for outside foraging. The grit is the fowl's teeth and plenty of it is necessary to insure a strong, vigorous condition.

LOCAL PAGE

NEWS OF BERE A AND VICINITY, GATHERED FROM A VARIETY OF SOURCES

Dean & Stafford
REAL ESTATE

Bank & Trust Bldg. Berea, Ky.

Best Blacksmithing

Scientific horse shoeing, fine iron work and repairs of all descriptions at the College Blacksmith Shop, Main Street, north of The Citizen Office.

We SELL hats and sell them right. Mrs. Laura Jones.

The Rev. W. C. Noble, of the Treasurer's office, left Tuesday for Newark, N. J., where he will attend the Newark Annual Conference of which he is a member; after which he will visit home people before returning to his work.

County Agent R. F. Spence spent a few days in Chicago where he heard Evangelist Billy Sunday and visited interesting features of that great city.

Mrs. Miles E. Marsh and son, Wilson, left Tuesday for Mississippi, where they will join Eugene, who is operating a large plantation near Vicksburg.

Mr. and Mrs. Allen Bogie were here the first of the week to attend the funeral of her mother, Mrs. Hardin.

Lieutenant George W. Baker, of El Paso, Tex., stopped off in Berea between trains to visit his aunt, Mrs. Eli Baker.

W. T. Pope's home on Boone street is now occupied by Mr. Riddle's family from Tennessee.

Miss Mollie Jackson entertained to dinner Tuesday evening in honor of Miss Doris Grubb, of Ashland, N. C., Messrs. Hugh Parks and Floyd Collins.

The Berea Naval Service Girls will give a play within the next two weeks. Look out for posters and hand bills.

Berea Chapter of the Woman's Committee of National Council of Defense will meet at Boone Tavern parlor Friday afternoon of this week at 4 p. m. for the purpose of making plans for the third Liberty Loan drive. All members and those interested are urged to be present.

The arrival of Frank Cullin Smith, infant son of Professor and Mrs. J. F. Smith, added greatly to the joys of Easter Sunday.

Preston F. Welsh, who was graduated from our Vocational Department is now enlisted in our Navy and is an engineer somewhere on the Atlantic.

Misses Bess Jordan and Goldie Erwin of the Academy Department, returned Monday after a very pleasant visit at their homes in Olive Hill.

Miss Lucy Zeysing of the Academy Department is being visited by her mother of Sadieville.

House for rent and some lots for sale.—Dr. S. R. Baker.

Ernest Chasteen of the 113 Engineers Train, stationed at Camp Shelby, Miss., has been visiting his parents of this place. He returned to his station Sunday.

Donald Porter of the 149th Infantry Band of Camp Shelby, Miss., returned to camp, Thursday, after a pleasant ten days' furlough with his mother.

Malcom Dulaney of the Academy Department has been receiving a visit from his mother of Cincinnati. He accompanied her home Sunday.

Leonard Robinson of Lancaster was a visitor in Berea Sunday.

Miss Nannie Robinson has accepted a position in Welch's Department Stores. Miss Robinson formerly worked in the Paint Lick Telephone Exchange.

Miss Helen Bicknell is visiting her cousin, Mrs. Davis, of Red Lick.

Laura Jones now has electric lights in her store and will keep open till eight o'clock for the benefit of her customers. (Ad-41)

Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Baxter of Richmond, Mrs. J. W. Van Winkle and son, Walter, Mrs. J. P. Bicknell and son, Dwight, were very pleasantly entertained to dinner at the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Bicknell on the Dixie Highway, Sunday.

Sid Noland and Rodger Pickles of Richmond, were in town Friday. Mr. Noland is an agent for "The Daily Register" of that place.

A letter from Mrs. Howard E. Taylor brings the news that Mr. Taylor landed safely on the 27th and arrived in Paris the next day. He is now where service is needed and where he will have the privilege of having news first hand during these testing times. Mrs. Taylor may be addressed for a few months, Meyer's Park, Charlotte, N. C., care of E. F. Taylor.

Sidney Rust writes from Camp Upton, N. Y., that he is about to take a long journey. Of course we understand what this means. Many of our boys will soon take a similar trip across the pond.

Roy Gillen of Ft. Benjamin Harrison, Ind., spent five days' furlough with his mother, Mrs. Nannie H. Gillen on Chestnut street and returned to camp Thursday night.

Those who enjoyed the hospitality of Mr. and Mrs. James Guinn near Wallaceon last Wednesday at a dinner party were, Mesdames W. O. and E. C. Moore, Mrs. W. T. Terrill and Miss June, Mrs. Guy Duerson and son Robert and Mrs. John Guinn and children.

Miss Dahlia Ruth Ambrose left last Thursday for Green Hall where she will visit friends and relatives.

Mr. J. L. Ambrose has accepted a position at Kildow, Ky.

Mrs. A. H. Shorte left for her home, in Jackson, after an extended visit with her daughter, Mrs. Allen Williams, of near Berea.

Mr. and Mrs. Allen Williams are rejoicing over the arrival of a little daughter, Jewell Heloise, March 27th.

Mrs. Gertrude M. Todd returned Sunday from Roanoke, Va., where she had a delightful visit with her children for three weeks. While there she witnessed the marriage of her daughter Margaret, on the 13th of March and on the same date she was gladdened by the arrival of a little granddaughter in the home of Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Codrington.

Mr. and Mrs. I. B. Chestnut are new appointees to succeed Mr. C. H. Click in the Forestry work of Berea College. In addition to the forestry work they will do settlement work, and will reside on Big Hill pike where a new residence is being constructed for their use.

C. H. Click has recently accepted the position of Fire Warden in Madison County, which under the new provisions for protecting the timber of our country will prove a valuable asset.

Mrs. L. A. Watkins gave a delightful dinner on last Thursday in honor of Roy Gillen of Ft. Benjamin Harrison, Ind., and Davis Banney, of Cincinnati.

Mrs. Will Sexton left yesterday to visit her son in Cincinnati.

Mrs. U. S. Berry, of Conway, is visiting her son, Leroy, the L. & N. ticket agent.

Mrs. W. J. Hudspeth returned from Louisville, Monday, where she has been in attendance upon her son, Lieut. Ralph Hudspeth, who had an operation for a serious case of mastoids. Bro. Hudspeth is still at the bedside of his son, whom we are glad to report is improving.

Bernall Sharp of the Academy Department has been visiting home folks at Liberty. He returned to school Wednesday.

Miss Christine Collins of the Academy Department spent a few days at her home in Cynthiana, returning Monday.

Bennie Mays of the Academy Department spent Sunday with his parents at Kidds Store. He returned to school Monday.

Owen T. Batson of the College Department has been receiving a visit from his mother, of Cynthiana. She returned home Monday.

C. M. Canfield was a visitor in Frankfort Sunday.

Rev. Homer Campbell, of Clarksburg, Ind., is making a few days' visit this week with his sister, Mrs. C. H. Burdette. Rev. Campbell leaves in two weeks for France, where he will do Y. M. C. A. work among the boys at the front.

The Easter food sale given by the ladies of the Progress Club was a great success. The proceeds of the sale will be used as a war fund.

Dr. Godby, one of Berea's efficient medical men, is called to the colors and will leave on the 10th inst. for service in Medical Reserve Corps.

Dr. Roberts will preach Sunday on National Righteousness the Need of the world. Hear him!

FOR SALE

Some Fodder and Straw. (Ad-38) W. A. Ogg, Phone 147-2.

NOTICE TO TEACHERS

Teachers desiring to teach in Berea Public Graded School should have their application in the hands of the Secretary not later than April 12th.

W. E. Farmer, Secretary of Board. (Ad-41)

RED CROSS SEWING ROOM CHANGED

The Red Cross sewing room is changed from Mrs. Ernberg's home to the Vocational Chapel in Industrial building. All workers should be there each afternoon at one o'clock sharp.

NOTICE TO TOMATO GROWERS

The Berea Canning Co. are now placing contracts for Tomatoes to be delivered at their factory during the season of 1918 at 45c per bu. (or \$15.00 per ton). This is the maximum price fixed by the Government for the State of Kentucky. For further information call on or address E. T. Fish, Secy., Berea, Ky. (Ad-41)

ROAD MEETING IN VOCATIONAL CHAPEL

A Good Roads Meeting will be held to-night in the Vocational Chapel, to which every person is invited. County Judge Price and Road Commissioner Baxter will speak on the subject. Don't forget! To-night, in the Vocational Chapel, at 7:30. Come and help make good roads for our county.

CLEAN-UP DAY

The time for "Spring Town Cleaning" is here. Have all rubbish ready for removal early Tuesday morning, April 9. Don't stop with your own lot, but see that all vacant lots near you are cleaned too. Flies are coming. Let us beat them to all pig pens and out houses, by using wood ashes, lime, or any other disinfectant.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE

For sale or exchange: The Old Dripping Springs property, consisting of 15 acres of land, five springs, one well, three buildings with 20 rooms in all, large barn, store house, mill house, two poultry houses and good orchard. Will sell for cash or exchange for city property in Berea, Ky. Call or write John D. Wilson, Crab Orchard, Kentucky. ad-47.

BEREA CIVIC LEAGUE WILL MEET

There will be a public meeting of the Berea Civic League, April 13th at which time election of officers will take place for the ensuing year. Watch for the place and hour of meeting in next issue of The Citizen. Reports of the various committees will be heard at this meeting. The interests of the Civic Playground will be presented. Let every one interested in Berea Beautiful and the welfare of our town be present.

FARM FOR SALE

A well improved farm of 78 acres two miles north of Berea on the Menelos Pike and L. & N. R. R. known as the Frank Galloway home place. There is a good two story dwelling of eight rooms and all necessary out buildings. Good orchard and never failing stock water. Good sulphur well at the door. This is a bargain at \$75.00 per acre. Terms to suit purchaser. Call on or address E. T. Fish, Agt., Berea, Ky. (Ad-41)

There is no Federal legislation regulating the playing of the national anthem, but some States have statutes forbidding playing it as a part of a medley.

MRS. ELBRIGE HARDIN

We regret to announce the death of Mrs. Elbrige Hardin, of Boone street, who died Sunday morning, Mrs. Hardin was born April 10, 1857, Good Friday. Her death was sudden, though she had been seriously ill for some time. She had been an invalid, more or less, for twenty years. She is survived by her husband and daughters, Mrs. Allen Bogie, Miss Lella Hardin and Mrs. F. L. Moore. Funeral services were conducted in the Christian Church Monday evening, after which interment was made in the Berea Cemetery.

WEST END CHURCH SERVICES AND SUNDAY-SCHOOL

The Springtime is here and the showing in the West End Church and Sunday-school was very marked last Sunday. A splendid audience turned out to hear Mr. Rix preach. The audience is to be commended for the close attention paid to the sermon and the good conduct that was in evidence. All in that section of town are most cordially invited to be present and take an active part in the exercises. Sunday-school Superintendent Parsons is doing good work and the children should have this benefit.

HOAGLAND-TODD

It was a secret but is no more. Mrs. Gertrude M. Todd, on arriving home Sunday, is delighted to relate the happenings in her family, during the month of March.

The marriage of her daughter, Miss Margaret, to Harrell O. Hoagland was solemnized on the 13th ult. at the home of Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Clark, at Roanoke, Va.

Mrs. Hoagland was born and raised in Berea, having completed the A.B. course with the class of 1916, and since then she has been teaching at Somerset. Two good reasons were given with her resignation from her school work that satisfied the Board at Somerset; a better position at Washington, D. C. for the Government in the Munitions Department and that of marriage. Mr. Hoagland is also employed in the same city in the Treasury Department where they are happily located and doing valuable service for Uncle Sam. Mr. Hoagland will also be remembered as a Berea student.

Their many friends extend to them hearty congratulations and wish them a happy and prosperous married life.



Born Tailoring

Satisfies

The Born woolen display permits unrestricted choice—

Born garments are correctly fashioned, faultlessly fitted and skillfully tailored—

And Born prices allow a substantial saving on your clothes bill for the year.

(Resident Born Dealer)

J. B. Richardson

Berea - Kentucky

Have You Heard Your Country's Call?

The bugle has blown and we are again ordered to the front. Let there be no faltering—no hesitation—no failing.

Your Government asks for \$3,000,000,000.00 to be raised by the Third Liberty Loan; of this amount \$50,000.00 must come from Berea and vicinity. Anything else will show lack of patriotism; such a stigma has never been placed on our citizens. It will not be this time or any other.

The man who slacks with his money is just as despicable as the man who refuses to shoulder a gun. Patriotism requires that we come forward promptly and liberally in our subscriptions to the Loan. Leave your subscriptions with the

BEREA NATIONAL BANK

Remember

That I have lots of fine farms in Mississippi listed for sale, that were listed for a year or longer, before the advance of farm lands there and everywhere. Write me, and describe the kind of farm you want, and I will write you telling the kind of farm I have, and I believe I can fill the bill. Also I have some houses and nice building lots in Berea, Ky., for sale. Will sell them at the right price if bought at once, as I want to buy more of this Mississippi black lime, alfalfa farm lands.

Dr. S. R. Baker

Berea - - - - - Kentucky

COMMISSIONER'S SALE

J. Smith Clarke, Plaintiff vs. E. E. Wyatt, &c., Defendants

As directed by a judgment and order of sale entered in the above-styled action at the February term, 1917, of the Madison Circuit Court, and by supplemental judgment and order of sale entered at the February, 1918, term of said Court, the undersigned will on

Saturday, April 6th, 1918,

at or about 2 o'clock p. m., to make the sum of \$4,110.60, sell to the highest and best bidder, on the premises of the Chestnut Street residence property hereinafter described, the undivided interests of E. E. Wyatt, W. W. Wyatt and Altha E. Wyatt, and Louisa J. Wyatt (Mrs. T. P. Wyatt), in the following described lots of land in and near Berea, Madison County, Ky.:

1. A lot fronting 60 feet on Chestnut street, on which is located the present residence of Mrs. T. P. Wyatt, running back 160 feet.
2. A vacant lot, adjoining No. 1 above, fronting 60 feet on Chestnut street, and running back 208 feet to an alley.
3. A lot on the West side of Hanson street, 48 feet by 60 feet, conveyed to T. P. Wyatt by S. G. Hanson, &c., by deed recorded in D. B. 73, page 6.
4. A lot, with house, fronting 50 feet on the East side of Boone street, running back 188 feet to corner of W. L. Harrison lot, conveyed to T. P. Wyatt by J. K. Baker, by deed recorded in D. B. 72, page 516.
5. A tract of land in the west end of Berea, containing about an acre and a quarter, next to the lines of Wright Kelly, James Polly and S. Winkler, the same conveyed to T. P. Wyatt by H. D. Creech by deed recorded in D. B. 73, page 8.
6. A tract of land in the west end of Berea, beginning at a stone in the middle of the road at north-east corner of Stephen Willis lot and running with the middle of the road 104 feet, and being the same land conveyed to T. P. Wyatt by C. E. Cliff, &c., by deed recorded in D. B. 73, page 5.

Terms. The undivided remainder interests of E. E. Wyatt, W. W. Wyatt and Altha E. Wyatt (which is one-half remainder less \$500.00 going to Lucia Wyatt) in said six tracts of land, or so much thereof as may be necessary to make said sum of \$4,110.60, will be offered first; if said interests do not bring said sum the life interest of Mrs. T. P. Wyatt in said six tracts, or so

much as is necessary to bring the proceeds up to said sum of \$4,110.60, will be offered; if the interest of Mrs. T. P. Wyatt in less than all the six tracts does not bring the proceeds up to said sum, her interests after being offered in said tracts separately will then be offered as a whole, selling the way that brings the most money.

Payments. Equal credits of six and twelve months, the purchaser or purchasers to execute bonds with approved security, bearing six per cent interest from day of sale, and secured by liens retained on the property sold. Bidders must arrange in advance to execute bonds as soon as the sale is concluded.

R. B. Terrill, Master Commissioner. (Ad-40)

UNION CHURCH NEWS

The attendance on the Woman's Industrial Monday was unusually large. The speaker was Prof. L. V. Dodge, who spoke of the war and the suffering caused by it, referring particularly to the Armenians. Mrs. Cowley suggested that every one would like to give a little money—even a few pennies, or a ticket—to save an Armenian child from starvation. Our women who needed so many things themselves responded generously, and the basket that was passed for these contributions contained \$4.25.

Next Sunday the members of the Union Church will have an opportunity to give for the same cause. Will they give as liberally according to their means?

F. L. MOORE'S
Jewelry Store

FOR
First Class Repairing
AND
Fine Line of Jewelry

MAIN ST. BERE A, KY.

M. WIDES

the General Dealer, gives notice that Scrap iron and other Junk have advanced in price. Wanted, 20 Cans or More!

Scrap Iron, Heavy Copper, Light Copper, Heavy Red Brass, Heavy Yellow Brass, Light Brass Zinc, Lead, Beef Hides, Horse Hides, Pony and Colt Hides, No. 1 Sheep Skins, Rags, No. 1 Rubber, No. 2 Rubber, Auto Casings. Also buy eggs and poultry at highest market prices. Call me before selling. Am paying more than any one else in town. If you can't deliver, I will call for your goods.

Phone 345 & 207 RICHMOND, KY.

Made to Your Measure

Clothes made for you by us are built according to your own measurements. There's no taking up or letting out that is always sure to leave some tell-tale evidence of ready-to-wear clothing.

Every part is cut to fit you only. And the finished garments therefore seem to be actually a part of you.

The best of workmanship and the latest patterns help to make our clothes the last word in tailoring. Our prices are gauged to suit everyone. Looking at our materials places you under no obligation to buy.

Seale's Tailoring Shop
Short Street Phone 145; residence 41

\$100 in Education Equals \$1,000 in Land.

The Citizen

A family newspaper for all that is right, true, and interesting

Published every Thursday at Berea, Ky.

BEREA PUBLISHING CO.
(Incorporated)

WM. G. FROST, Editor-in-Chief
C. H. WERTENBERGER, Managing Editor

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Liberal terms given to any who obtain new subscriptions for us. Any one sending us four yearly subscriptions can receive The Citizen free for one year.
Advertising rates on application.

METHODIST CHURCH SERVICES NEXT SUNDAY

Services at the Methodist Episcopal church will be held at 11 a. m., Sunday, the 6th, conducted by the Rev. Mr. Owen, of Asbury College, Wilmore, Ky. All are invited to come out and hear the sermon.

ONE CENT AN ACRE LAND NOW A SEA OF OIL

A sample of oil taken from the old Brandenburg estate in Lee County was recently brought to our office and the following story related by the bearer:

The land from which this oil was taken, was purchased many years ago by old Major Brandenburg at the fabulous price of one cent an acre.

His daughter, Mrs. Sis Quillan, now aged, still lives on the tract. It extends from Standing River back toward Sturgeon, a distance of seven miles and has at present nine wells on it, all of which have a showing of oil, so says the men who are at work on the tract.

One of our citizens, Mrs. Emma Reynolds, a grand daughter of James Brandenburg, an early settler of that section, owns a splendid tract of land joining the above which she inherited. This tract is undoubtedly underlaid with this rich fluid which has brought untold wealth to so many of our mountain friends.

DISTANCE DWARFS THE FRAY

Has it ever occurred to you what might happen were the Flanders front defenses to crack beneath the pressure of the promised German drive? What would become of France and of the Allied forces there now? What would be the fate of our army?

And where the next front line trenches might ultimately be?

It is possible that even were the worst to come and the Germans were to break through they might still be held and the allied forces saved from annihilation and capture. And so long as the combined allied fleets controlled the seas Germany would be powerless to attack our shores.

But if the Germans break through on the western front they are almost certain to risk everything in a naval way upon a last clash with England's fleet. And should they by any chance be victorious the next move would be against America direct. Victory like this would make them madmen in truth.

Distance dwarfs the fray over there for America. It is incomprehensible in all its ruthless horror and suffering so far away. We do not mentally grasp its magnitude. Much less can we visualize it, however much we read. No man has yet adequately described it.

But we all know that we have no desire for a German front along the Alleghenies. We want no invading German hordes upon American soil. We want this war to be fought out in Europe.

And America must do its bit to the utmost, both in men and money. It is up to us stay-at-homes to furnish the money.

To buy Liberty Bonds.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT GIVES FORM OF ADDRESS FOR OVER- SEA MAIL

Persons, who send mail to members of the Expeditionary Forces, are particularly requested, in a statement issued by the Post Office Department, to use ink only, in writing the addresses. Every piece of mail should also bear the name and address of the sender.

Heavy paper, canvas, or cloth should be used for wrapping packages. When canvas or cloth is used, the address should be written on a shipping tag, with the name and address of the sender on the reverse side.

Given names should be written in full, instead of initials. The title of the addressee and the full name of the unit or organization to which he is assigned should be added, if being sufficient in the way of further address, to use the words, "American Expeditionary Forces."

IMPORTANT FUEL REGULATION

Local Coal Dealers Receive Notices
From State Administration

Coal dealers of Berea have received copies of important regulations issued by the State Fuel Administration. Special stress is placed upon the fact that consumers should lay in their supply for the coming winter as early as possible. Application blanks are being furnished by local dealers in conformity with the regulations of the Fuel Administration, which declares that it will be reluctant to assist those who were able to secure their supply and failed to do so. The regulations covering the distribution of soft coal such as is used chiefly here for fuel are as follows:

1. Until further notice no domestic consumer of coal or coke shall purchase, receive, or otherwise take possession of, more coal or coke than is required for his actual and necessary requirements prior to March 31, 1919. If such consumer already has a quantity on hand, he shall receive only such additional amount as shall make up his actual and necessary requirements prior to that date.

2. No person, firm, association or corporation, whether acting alone or in conjunction with others, shall, directly or indirectly provide any domestic consumer of coke or coal before March 31, 1919, than is necessary, with the amount already on hand, to meet the actual necessary requirements of such consumer prior to that date.

3. When an order is placed by a consumer and before delivery can be made on same, the consumer must certify, on blanks to be provided by the retail dealer, to the following information:

(a) The amount of coal used by him in the twelve months ending March 31, 1918.

(b) The amount of coal the consumer has on hand.

(c) The amount of coal needed to meet his actual and necessary requirements prior to March 31, 1919.

(d) The amount of coal he has on order and the name of the person from whom ordered.

New consumers who are unable to have their orders accepted by a dealer should apply to the Local Fuel Administration who should see that their requirements receive attention from the proper dealer.

Car-load or barge-load lots shall not be delivered to a single domestic consumer or to a group of consumers except with the permission of the County Fuel Administration.

The County Fuel Administration may require, if they deem necessary, on the first of each month a statement containing the names and addresses of consumers to whom deliveries have been made during the previous month of the quantity delivered to each consumer.

Any dealer or consumer who violates the foregoing regulations will be subject to the penalties prescribed by the Lever Act.

The purpose of this plan is to secure the broadest and most equitable distribution possible during the coming year. The Fuel Administration is assured by the representatives of the National Retail Coal Merchants' Association that the retail dealers throughout the country will lend their hearty co-operation in the performance of this patriotic service.

AGRICULTURAL DEPT. SHOWS RANGE OF WAR EMERGENCY WORK

Of the total of nearly \$20,000,000 asked for war emergency activities by the Department of Agriculture it is proposed to use \$8,000,000 for the purchase and sale of seed to farmers for cash at cost; \$6,100,000 for the development of the cooperative agricultural extension work in cooperation with the State agricultural colleges; \$1,200,000 for combating animal diseases, stimulating the production of live stock, and encouraging the conservation and utilization of meat, poultry, dairy and other animal products; \$911,300 for the prevention, control and eradication of insects and plant diseases, and the conservation and utilization of plant products; \$2,368,958 for extending and enlarging the Market News Service of the Bureau of Markets, preventing waste of food in storage, in transit or held for sale, giving advice concerning the market movement or distribution of perishable products, making inspections and certifications regarding the condition of perishable agricultural products, and gathering information in connection with the demand for and the production, supply, distribution, and utilization of food; and \$1,080,000 for dealing with the farm-labor problem, enlarging the informational work of the department, printing and distributing emergency leaflets, posters and other publications and extending the work of the Bureau of Chemistry, the Bureau of Entomology and the Bureau of Biological Survey.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR

The Executive Committee of the Christian Endeavor met Sunday, March 31, 1918. There were many important steps urged by members of the committee and the following were voted to be included in the plans of the Christian Endeavor young people:

The ex-members of the Christian Endeavor, whether they remain in Berea or go elsewhere, are apt to forget what the Society would have them always remember, that this is the Christian creed of an Endeavorer. They forget that when they take a stand as a member of the Christian Endeavor, that they are assigned to work for the Master; and too many become stagnated and drift away from the Christian faith. In view of the fact the committee voted to keep in touch with all ex-members, by writing them letters concerning the plans of the Christian Endeavor and their loyalty to God.

The committee votes a Service Flag in honor of the great number of members who have gone out from the Society, and now are at their posts.

A portrait of Dr. Clark, the founder of the Christian Endeavor movement, will be hung in the Christian Endeavor Hall.

A great number of Christian Endeavor workers will be assigned certain hours to call at the Hospital and visit the patients here. This work will be under the supervision of Miss Stearns, a co-worker and a member of the Christian Endeavor.

The Union Society of Berea will help other state societies in supporting missionaries in foreign fields.

The meeting of March 31, was very helpful to all who were present. Many personal testimonies were given, telling the meaning of the resurrection of our Lord to a Christian.

The next meeting will be April 7. Beware of the change of time, and be there at 6:15 to hear an interesting discussion on "Christian's Duty and Privilege." The reference is John 14:12-17. It will be a consecration meeting and Mr. Luther Ambrose will be leader.

AMERICAN JAPANESE RELATIONS

(Continued from Page One)

It may be really adopted and followed, provision should be made for the real economic needs of the heavily populated countries. Safety, opportunity and justice for all, small and great alike, should be the guiding principles of the peace terms. But whatever may be that of these larger questions, it is of highest importance that our people should know the actual facts in regard to Japan's relations with America. "Anti-Japanese War Scare Stories" deals effectively with the matters which it discusses.

IN OUR OWN STATE

(Continued from Page One)

en, while the grand jury returned a large number of true bills.

School Head Let Out

Because he refused to allow pupils of the Sadieville High School to sign cards applying for work on farms this summer, declaring that he was opposed to war, Walter Jackson, principal, was dismissed and his certificate revoked by the superintendent, Miss Mary Bradley, at the instruction of the County Board of Education after news of Jackson's alleged unpatriotic utterances had been communicated to the board by the County Council of National Defense.

Jackson denied the statements in the affidavits of Miss Grace Lancaster, teacher in the school, and two pupils, which were to the effect that he refused to let boys sign the working reserve card because he was "opposed to this war and if the people running this Government had as much sense as I have, we wouldn't be in this war." He also was charged with having said that "if we had attended to our own business and not sent food-stuffs to Belgium," we wouldn't have been in this trouble now.

RUSSIAN DEVELOPMENTS WORRY EDITOR OF GERMAN NEWSPAPER

Translation of editorial comment in the German press, made public by the Committee on Public Information, include the following from the Berliner Tageblatt:

"The terms of the ultimatum to Russia will please even the most unrelenting advocates of violence. It would be interesting to hear Hertling, who accepted Wilson's second principle that people are not to be battered about from sovereign to sovereign, explain just what differences exist between the political methods of the past and those of today. It may be concluded that today the German Reichstag is informed of coming changes, but not until the matter has been settled without it. We all hope this policy will bring peace and prosperity, but we can not conceal our anxiety at the birth of these new States."

PACKING PLANTS MAY BE OPERATED BY GOVERNMENT

HOOVER ANNOUNCES PRESIDENT
HAS APPROVED APPOINTMENT
OF A COMMISSION

To Study Entire Complex Meat Problem and That Some Drastic Change of Policy With Respect to Meat Conservation and Distribution Must Be Made Immediately.

Washington.—Government operation of the big packing houses of the country has become a strong probability. Herbert C. Hoover, Food Administrator, announced that President Wilson has approved the appointment of a commission to study the entire complex meat problem and that some drastic change of policy, with respect to meat conservation and distribution, must be made immediately. "This change of policy," said Mr. Hoover, "make take the form of more definite and systematic direction of the larger packers, as to the course that they are to pursue from month to month, or may even take the form of operation of the packing house establishments by the Government." The commission will be composed of David F. Houston, Secretary of Agriculture, as representing the producer; William J. Harris, Chairman of the Federal Trade Commission, as representing trade conditions; Dr. F. W. Taussig, Chairman of the Federal Tariff Board, as representing economic thought; William B. Wilson, Secretary of Labor, as representing the civilian consumer; Herbert C. Hoover, Food Administrator, as having to carry out any given policy determined upon.

Mr. Hoover, in a letter to President Wilson pointing out the seriousness of the beef situation and suggesting the commission, says the problem is one of the most complex facing the Government. He shows that increased quantities of beef must be obtained for export either by increased production or by decreased consumption. He recognizes that consumption could be reduced by higher prices, but deprecates any efforts to fix the prices for this purpose because it would mean the elimination of that part of the community that could least afford to pay more.

Public Warned to Be Careful.

New York.—Warning to the public "to be most careful in the future when eating bread, rolls, cakes and pastry," because "jagged bits of glass have been found in flour, bread and wafers," was issued by the Federal Food Board here. The warning added that complaints of this character have been sufficiently frequent to warrant the board in publishing this warning, much as it dislikes to be put in the position of seeming to unduly alarm our public. "Housewives should examine bread after it has been cut and made ready for the table," says the warning. "Where bread is baked in the home, the flour should be thoroughly sifted for foreign substances. Owners of bakeries and those handling flours and substitutes used in baking are asked to have rigid inspection made before these commodities leave shipping rooms in bulk or manufactured form. Where suspicion is excited, there should be thorough investigation."

"Big Fellows" Salaries To Be Cut.

New York.—High officials of railroads, known to the smaller fry as "big fellows," are reported to be on the anxious seat, particularly those who are receiving salaries in excess of \$20,000 per year. From Washington comes the intimation that Director General McAdoo has let fall the hint that he is not in favor of railroad officials getting more than \$20,000 a year. It is understood that four railroad presidents have been on the pay roll for \$75,000 a year; 10 have been receiving \$50,000 yearly, while numerous railroad executives have been receiving a yearly stipend of \$25,000. If the \$20,000 salary limit becomes effective, it will be interesting to learn how many will stand a cut in salary and continue with their roads.

Soldiers Fire on Rioters in Quebec.

Quebec.—The wild scenes of disorder and destruction here suddenly ceased when Armand Lavergne, a Nationalist, addressing a mob that had broken into a hardware store, asked the rioters to desist from disorder for two days, stating that he had reached an agreement with the military authorities. This agreement, he said, provided for the removal of troops from the streets and the reopening of the dominion police in connection with the enforcement of the military service act by men "who had the respect and confidence of the public."

Steamers Tied Up in Spanish Harbors.

Madrid.—Ten large trans-Atlantic steamships have canceled their sailings for America and are lying idle in various harbors of Spain on account of the submarine menace. Thousands of tons of freight are lying on the docks at Cadiz, Barcelona, and Corunna, awaiting cargo space. Heavy losses are being sustained in consequence. The Government is receiving a great number of telegrams protesting against the blockade and asking re-establishment of commerce with America.

SMART PEOPLE BUY DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS

FROM

OWEN McKEE

THERE IS A REASON

RICHMOND

KENTUCKY

RED CROSS NOTES

Another urgent appeal for registration of more nurses was issued March 27, by Miss Mary M. Roberts, director of nursing, Lake Division, American Red Cross. The appeal was made in response to Surgeon General Gorgas' recent request that the Red Cross supply 5,000 nurses before June 1, for service in the American military hospitals in the United States and abroad.

"More than 7,000 nurses have been enrolled by the Red Cross since the United States became a participant in the war, but as the war progresses, the imperative need for a greater army of nurses grows daily.

"An earnest appeal is made to the registered nurses of Ohio, Indiana, and Kentucky to volunteer for this service. We also appeal to the public and to the physicians employing these nurses to make it possible for them, without too great a sacrifice, to hold themselves in readiness to respond to the call of their country.

"We also wish to bring to the attention of nurses the unusual opportunities offered by the War Risk Insurance Law. The provisions of this bill apply equally to nurses assigned to duty as members of the Army and Navy Nurse Corps and make it possible for the nurse to secure, at nominal rates, protection for herself as well as for designated members of her family dependent upon her.

"A great responsibility rests upon the nurses of the country. They are the only group of women recognized as a part of the military establishment. While thousands of nurses will be needed, the number is relatively small compared with the number of women in America who should stand back of them and make possible the service for which they are so greatly needed.

"No finer patriotic service can be rendered by well educated young women anywhere, than that of the students in schools for nurses who are definitely preparing for the larger professional field of the graduate nurse."

BOY SCOUTS STAR

After several disappointments in dates for the rendering of their program, the Boy Scouts, under the direction of Scout Master Miller, certainly starred Saturday night in the Tabernacle. Working under adverse circumstances as they did, the entertainment was a grand success. It only demonstrates what boys can do when properly trained. No one grieved for having spent the price of the ticket, but would gladly go them another for as excellent a program as they rendered.

Financially, it was not so successful as it should have been, but the boys have no complaint to make. They are always willing to do more than their share, which is characteristic of the Scouts. May we not have another night with the Scouts when they see fit to entertain.



Harmony in Paint Colors

In buying Hanna's Green Seal Paint you get more than just so much paint—you also get service. This service consists in the thorough protection and improved appearance Hanna's Green Seal brings to your property.

Do you have trouble selecting just the right paint colors for your house? Then get a Green Seal color card from our dealer below. It contains many helpful suggestions.

On your next painting job have your painter use

Hanna's Green Seal

Formula on Every Package

Sold by

J. D. CLARKSTON, Berea, Kentucky

You Can Go To School This Spring If You Think You can

MOUNTAIN AGRICULTURE

Conducted by Mr. Robert F. Spence, Farm Demonstrator and Special Investigator

SEED CORN

Test your seed corn before planting. Don't plant because it looks good. If you haven't seed corn, get it quick. Welch Department Store has tested seed corn, and is selling it as long as it lasts, at cost.

Don't delay. Go to work now. It will be too late after a few weeks to cry for seed corn.

There have been 57 tests made by County Agent, and the average has only reached 37 per cent germination.

Seed corn testing is being done and will continue to be done at County Agent's office.

Now's the Time to Act

"PRODUCE MORE LIVE STOCK" IS FARMERS' SLOGAN
To Do Well the Farmer Must Study Best Methods—This Is Made Possible at the Short Course in Agriculture at Lexington

A new era in agriculture is at hand for Kentucky. The war has awakened the Kentucky farmer to the fact that tobacco is not his only "money crop." Cattle raising does and should demand more attention than ever before. Beef cattle are bringing higher prices than ever known in the history of the cattle raising industry. It behooves every farmer to put his lands in grass and produce dairy cattle, beef cattle, or dual purpose animals. The possibilities of dairying are growing day by day in proportion as the towns and cities increase in population, and if the dairyman will but adopt scientific methods in the production of milk and butter, organize cow-testing associations in order to weed out the "boarding ladies" in their barns and keep in touch with the State College of Agriculture in order to keep abreast of the dairying times, their problems will have been solved. In the matter of raising beef cattle, much can be accomplished through the purchase of pure-bred sires of any of several of well-known breeds, including the Hereford, Shorthorn, Aberdeen Angus and the Red Polled, the dual

purpose animals being the milking strain of Shorthorns and the Red Polled.

The College of Agriculture of the State University, through its annual short courses, offers exceptional opportunities to farmers to learn scientific methods in raising, feeding, judging and selling of beef cattle and these opportunities should not be overlooked, for the new era of agriculture in Kentucky is at hand.

This reference to the Short Course in Agriculture which is held at the State University every winter, is well placed. Every state that is building up a strong agriculture is doing so through its Short Course. This method of instruction reaches the farmers who desire immediate assistance. The courses are planned to give that aid.

This year's course has for dates, October 29, 1917, to March 1, 1918.

FARMERS' ATTENTION

You want to help win the war by producing the right kind of food. Fats and meats are needed at home and at the front.

GROW SOY BEANS FOR FOOD

They contain 20 per cent of fat and 35 per cent of protein (muscle and blood building material). This is ten times as much fat and twice as much protein as in navy beans.

The food value of soy beans is more nearly that of meat and eggs than is any other crop grown.

They are food for man and feed for beast.

Soy beans are easy to grow, harvest and thresh, and will yield twice as much per acre as navy beans.

Soy beans will help to produce pork rapidly and cheaply, and help to improve the soil.

Write for information on Varieties and how to grow them. Recipes for cooking soy beans. Feeding soy beans to hogs.

There cannot be a food crisis with plenty of corn and soy beans. A patch of soy beans on every Kentucky farm.

See County Agent for bulletin and more information on the soy bean.

PATRIOTISM ON THE AMERICAN FARM BACK TO THE LAND

"We can count to the utmost degree on the patriotism of the American farmer," Herbert Hoover said in a recent conference with Food Administration workers of the different states. This was the message brought back by the Kentucky representative who attended the conference.

Food must first be raised before it can be sent to American soldiers abroad and their English, French, Belgian and Italian associates in war. The only people who can raise food in large quantities are the farmers, and the Kentucky soldiers at Hattiesburg and Camp Zachary Taylor are counting on the folks back home producing the largest food crop in the history of the state.

People who live in cities and small towns in Kentucky are asked to help win the war by raising their own backyard gardens. Every time a city family raises a bushel of beans in a garden the Food Administration is enabled to take a bushel of beans from the farm and send them to Europe. Gardeners are urged to raise enough beans and potatoes to last all next winter, and to store them on their own premises. The Food Administration announces that the entire country east of the Mississippi River would have been short of potatoes this last winter except for this home supply raised in gardens last year, but because they were raised in gardens potatoes today are plentiful and one of the cheapest foods in the market, and every one should use them freely. The man who can raise a garden this year, and does not do so, will not only fail to help win the war, but will be in actual danger of himself suffering for food next winter.

The Food Administration announces to the people of Kentucky that there will be sugar for canning this year. Those who need sugar for canning have only to apply to their County Administrators at the canning time, who will give them certificates entitling them to purchase in necessary quantities.

During the next four months America will be shorter of wheat than anything else. Lessening of wheat consumption is a military necessity. We have less than a bushel apiece which must be made to last until about July 1st. Saving wheat is war work, and the man or woman who wastes wheat is in the class with the Russian Bolshevik who destroyed ammunition and enabled the Huns to make their invasion of Russia a holiday affair.

The campaign for additional signatures to the Household Pledge Card is progressing throughout Kentucky. About 200,000 women have signed, but

300,000 have not, and the campaign will continue until every one of the 300,000 have either signed or positively refused to do so. In some of the counties the newspapers are printing the names of those who sign. In those counties everybody knows that those whose names are not printed are not trying to win the war, and are not good Americans.

Food Administration workers in every county are taking the names of those who sign and those who do not sign. Copies of these names will be kept in each county, in Louisville and in Washington. Soon this record will be complete, and the children of the future generations of Kentuckians will be able to tell 100 years from now whether their grandparents were good Americans or selfish slackers.

In an interview today, Fred M. Sackett, the Federal Food Administrator for Kentucky, said that the active co-operation he was receiving from the people of the state in all the efforts which the Administration at Washington was making to insure adequate supply of foodstuffs and equitable distribution at fair prices, was intensely gratifying. In war times prices of all foodstuffs are high, yet high prices induce large production, and it is quantity of food that this country needs today. Whatever sacrifice of personal gain is being made is by our people who produce our needed food, is but the tribute of the man and woman at home to our boys who have gone from every community to fight for our freedom and our liberties.

Flour, Hay and Grain.

Flour—Winter patent \$10.90@11.35 hard patent \$11@11.50; rye flour Northwestern blended \$12.50@12.75. Hay—No. 1 timothy \$30@30.75, No. 2 \$29.50@30.25, No. 1 clover mixed \$28@28.50, No. 2 \$27@27.75, No. 1 clover \$21@21.50.

Oats—No. 2 white 95½¢@96¢, standard white 95¢@95½¢, No. 3 white 94½¢@95¢, No. 2 mixed 92¢@93¢, No. 3 mixed 91¢@92¢.

Corn—White ear 75¢@81.40, yellow ear 65¢@81.30, mixed ear 65¢@81.25.

Butter, Eggs and Poultry.

Butter—Whole milk creamery extras 45¢, centralized creamery extras 42½¢, firsts 40¢.

Eggs—Prime firsts 33¢, firsts 32¢, ordinary firsts 31¢, seconds 30¢.

Live Poultry—Sale of fowls and pullets is prohibited by authority of Food Administrator Hoover from February 1 to May 1. Broilers, under 2 lbs., 40¢; fryers, 2 lbs. and over, 35¢; roasting chickens, 4 lbs. and over, 35¢; roasters, 25¢.

Cattle—Shippers \$10.50@13.50; butcher steers, extra \$11.50@12.50, good to choice \$10.50@11, common to fair \$7.50@10; heifers, extra \$11.25@12.25, good to choice \$10.25@11.25, fair to good \$13@16.50, common and large \$7@10.

Hogs—Steady. Selected heavy ship-

pers \$17.50@17.75, good to choice pack-

ers and butchers \$18, medium and

mixed \$18, stage \$10@13, common to

SIX DOORS

FOR ASPIRING YOUNG PEOPLE

1st Door—Berea's Vocational Schools

Training that adds to your money-earning power, combined with general education.

FOR YOUNG MEN—Agriculture, Carpentry, Bricklaying, Printing, Commerce and Telegraphy.

FOR YOUNG LADIES—Home Science, Dressmaking, Cooking, Nursing, Stenography and Typewriting.

2nd Door—Berea's Foundation School

General Education for those not far advanced, combined with some vocational training. No matter what your present advancement, we can put you with others like yourself and give chance for most rapid progress.

3rd Door—Berea's English Academy Course

For those who are not expecting to teach and who are not going thru College and desire more general education. It also gives the best general education for those who wish a good start in study and expect to carry it on by themselves.

4th Door—Berea's Normal School

This gives the best training for those who expect to teach. Courses are so arranged that young people can teach through the summer and fall and attend school through the winter and spring, thus earning money to keep right on in their course of study. Read Dinsmore's great book, "How to Teach a District School."

5th Door—Berea's Preparatory Academy Course

This is the straight road to College—best training in Mathematics, Science, Languages, History and all preparatory subjects. The Academy is now Berea's largest department.

6th Door—Berea College

This is the crown of the whole institution, and provides standard courses in all advanced subjects.

A Temporary Raise in Board is forced by war conditions. To the regular price of board as advertised in the catalog will be added this year, for young ladies, ten cents a week, and for young men, twenty cents.

This adds \$3.60 to the year's expenses for girls, and \$7.20 for boys but still leaves the cost half that at other schools and "cheaper than staying at home."

PAYMENT MUST BE IN ADVANCE, incidental fee and room rent by the term, board by the half term. Installments are as follows:

| | SPRING TERM Expenses for Boys | ACADEMY AND NORMAL | COLLEGE |
|---------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------|---------|
| Incidental Fee | \$ 5.00 | \$ 6.00 | \$ 7.00 |
| Room | 5.00 | 6.00 | 6.00 |
| Board, 5 weeks | 7.75 | 7.75 | 7.75 |
| Amount due March 27, 1918 | 17.75 | 19.75 | 20.75 |
| Board 5 weeks, due May 1 | 7.75 | 7.75 | 7.75 |
| Total for Term | \$25.50 | \$27.50 | \$28.50 |
| | Expenses for Girls | | |
| Incidental Fee | \$ 5.00 | \$ 6.00 | \$ 7.00 |
| Room | 5.00 | 6.00 | 6.00 |
| Board, 5 weeks | 7.25 | 7.25 | 7.25 |
| Amount due March 27, 1918 | 17.25 | 19.25 | 20.25 |
| Board 5 weeks, due May 1 | 7.25 | 7.25 | 7.25 |
| Total for Term | \$24.50 | \$26.50 | \$27.50 |

* This does not include the dollar deposit nor money for books or laundry.

| | Fall | Winter | Spring |
|--|---------|---------|---------|
| Stenography and Typewriting | \$14.00 | \$12.00 | \$10.00 |
| Bookkeeping (brief course) | 14.00 | 12.00 | 10.00 |
| Bookkeeping (regular course) | 7.00 | 6.00 | 5.00 |
| Business course for students in other departments: | | | |
| Stenography | 10.50 | 9.00 | 7.50 |
| Typewriting, with one hour's use of instrument | 7.00 | 6.00 | 5.00 |
| Com. Law, Com. Geog., Com. Arith., or Penmanship, each | 2.10 | 1.80 | 1.50 |

In no case will special Business Fees exceed \$15.00 per term.

Any able-bodied young man or young woman can get an education at Berea if there is the will to do so.

If it is impossible for any young man or young woman to be in school the full year, by all means they should enter for a course during the winter and spring terms.

The public schools will close about Christmas and the teachers and advanced pupils should not be idle through the long winter months but should be studying in Berea where the best education can be gotten for least money.

Applicants must bring or send a testimonial showing that they are above 15 years old, in good health and of good character. This may be signed by some former Berea student in good standing or some reliable teacher or neighbor. The use of tobacco is strictly forbidden.

For information or friendly advice write to the Secretary,
MARSHALL E. VAUGHN, Berea, Ky.

Choice Heavy fat hogs \$10@12, light shippers \$17.75@18.
Sheep—Extra \$12@12.50, good to choice \$11@12, common to fair \$9@10.50.

Soldier's Fighting Equipment.

The equipment of a French infantryman in Napoleon's day consisted of a bun and a knapsack. Today the soldier carries an array of death-dealing weapons as complete as that of the arsenal itself, according to the Popular Science Monthly.

Hand grenades and gun grenades, wire shears and a rifle are carried by the foot soldier in the advance. Pickaxe and shovel he must have when he reaches the trenches. Signal lanterns and skyrockets must also be carried by the officers to keep headquarters constantly in touch with the progress of the fight.

The periscope and the gas alarm are as necessary as guns. Add to all these the other implements of war and you will understand why physical fitness is the principal consideration in the examination of recruits.

Unrehearsed Incident.

A laughable incident—for all but one person—occurred at a circus some time ago, relates London Tit-Bits. The comic policeman had just come off victorious from a bout with the clown, and both had retired from the ring for a moment. A real policeman, on duty at the circus, took a short cut across the arena to quell a disturbance, and the clown, entering with a pair ofimps, took him for the sham man of law, and he and his imps fell upon the policeman, blinded him with flour, smothered him in soot, dragged him across the floor and hustled him out of the ring. When the real circus policeman, who had been a delighted spectator of the mistake, sprang into the ring the faces of the clown and the imps were a study. The audience, who had known the mistake all along, simply roared with laughter.

Just Pork Chops.

Donald often goes to the store with his mother, who is a frugal buyer. One day he went alone to the butcher's. "I want free pork chops," he said, "but no bones, or fat, or lean."

HOME DEPARTMENT

Conducted by Miss Margaret Disney, Director of Home Science

SOME PICUTRES FOR THE HOME

Selected by Dean Bowersox

1. Hall

Grand Canal—Venice
Arch of Constantine, or Arch of Titus.
Some Cathedral—Cologne, Milan
Prophets—Saegent, Michael Angelo
Court of Lions—Alhambra
Golden Stairs—Burne, Jones

2. Living-room

(a) Religious
Sistine Madonna—Raphael
Madonna of the Chair—Raphael
Other good Madonnas by Murillo, Botticelli, Correggio, Bodenhausen
Transfiguration—Raphael
Holy Night—Correggio
St. Anthony—Murillo
Christ and the Doctors—Hofmann
Marriage of St. Catharine—Correggio
(b) Classical
Aurora—Guido Reni
Apollo and the Muses—Julio Romano
Reading from Homer—Alma Tadema
Hermes—Praxiteles
(c) Portraits
Queen Louise—Richter
Mona Lisa—Leonardo da Vinci
Jaume D'Arc—Bastien Lepage
Hope—Burne—Jones
St. Barbara—Palma Vecchio
The Broken Pitcher—Greuze
(d) Landscapes
Spring—Corot
Dance of the Nymphs—Corot
The Gleaners—Millet
By the River—Lerolle
The Angelus—Millet
The Grand Canal—Venice
The Rialto—Venice
The Bridge of Sighs—Venice
(e) Architecture
Castle of St. Angelo and St. Peter's—Rome
Notre Dame—Paris
Cathedral—Cologne
Acropolis—Athens
St. Marks—Venice
(f) General
The Spinner—Millet, Maas
Pilgrim Exiles—Boughton
Woman Churning—Millet
Dutch Interiors—Terburg, Metsu, Hooch
Music Corner
St. Cecilia—Carlo Dolci
St. Cecilia—Raphael
Children Singing—Luca della Robbia
Angels—Fra Angelico
Angels—Melozzo da Forli
Frieze of Musicians—Beethoven, Mozart, etc.
Library Corner
Frieze of the Prophets—Sargent, Michael Angelo
Chaucer's Canterbury Pilgrims—William Blake
Frieze of the Parthenon
Poet's Corner—Westminster Abbey
Frieze of Authors—Longfellow, Lowell, Emerson, etc.
Shakespeare's Home—Stratford-on-Avon
Holy Trinity Church—Stratford-on-Avon
Ann Hathaway's Cottage—Castle of Chillon—Lake Geneva
Evolution of the book Alexander
A Reading from Homer—Tadema, Bealrice, and Dante
Bust—Homer, Cicero, Dante, etc.

3. Girl's Room

Angel Heads—Reynolds

Thoroughbred—Hardy
Penelope Boothby—Age of Innocence, Reynolds
Soul Awakening—J. J. Sant
Children of Charles I—Van Dyke
Baby Stuart—Van Dyke
Greek Girls Playing Ball—Sir Frederick Leighton
St. Barbara—Palma Vecchio

4. Boy's Room

Sir Galahad—Whitts
The Princess in the Tower—Millais
Christ and The Rich Young Man—Hofmann
The Horse Fair—Rosa Bonheur
Dignity and Impudence—Landseer
Infant Samuel—Reynolds
Queen Louise and Her Sons—Stef-fek
Apollo Belvedere—

5. Dining Room

Portraits—Fruit and Flower Pictures
The Jester—Franz Hals
Song of the Lark—Breton
The Melon Eaters—Murillo
The Strawberry Girl—Reynolds
Stag at Bay—Landseer

6. Children's Pictures

Animal Subjects
Piper and Nutteracker—Landseer
The Sick Monkey—Landseer
Sheep—Millet, Lerolle
Horse—Bonheur, Fromentia, Remington
Dogs—Landseer
Cows—Lambert, Ronner
A Helping Hand—Renouf
Little Samuel—Reynolds
Angel Heads—Reynolds
Feeding Her Birds—Millet
Mother and Child—Le Brun
Frieze—Mother Goose Series
Three Little Maids from School
Noah's Ark
Dutch Children

7. Catalogues of Pictures

Perry Picture Co.—Boston, Mass.
Cosmos Picture Co.—296 Broadway, New York
George P. Brown & Co.—38 Lovett St., Beverly, Mass.
University Prints—Trinity Place, Boston, Mass.
Copley Prints—Pierce Bldg., Boston

8. Books of Reference

How to Enjoy Pictures—M. S. Emery
Picture Study in Elementary Schools—Mrs. L. L. Wilson
Young People's Study of Art—J. P. Whitcomb
The Children's Book of Art—Conway
Stories of Great Artists—Horne
The Mentor
Masters in Art
History of Art—DeForest, Van Dyke, Goodyear

General Books on Art

Egypt—"Uarda," Egyptian Princess—by Ebers
Italy—Agnes of Sorrento—Stowe
The Marble Faun—Hawthorne
Romola—George Eliot
Last Days of Pompeii—Lytton
The Queen of the Adriatic—Clement
The Lily of the Arno—Johnson
Makers of Florence—Oliphant
Turrets, Towers and Temples—Singleton
Romantic Castles and Palaces—Singleton
Great Pictures—Esther Singleton
Famous Paintings—Esther Singleton
How to Study Pictures—Van Dyke

LADY FURNESS



Lady Furness, one of the noted women of the British peerage, is serving as a nurse in the Red Cross behind the lines in France. Many, like her, have given up personal comforts and the joys of social life, to enlist their efforts in their country's cause. Many are serving in the hospitals close to the firing line in France.

Just a Suggestion.

Little Mary was called in to see the new baby, who was the sixth in the family. All the previous children had been very small babies. Mary looked at the baby a short time, then said: "Mamma; don't you think it would be better to have them a little bigger and not so many of them?"

MISS CECIL B. NORTON



Miss Cecil B. Norton, head of the school community centers of the District of Columbia, has set for herself the task of seeing that the thousands of government clerks who are being recruited in Washington from all over the country shall have recreational opportunities. She has begun an intensive campaign for making the new clerks acquainted with one another and with the people of Washington of that the government will not lose their services because of discouragement and loneliness.

Some people who pride themselves upon their memories have yet to buy their Liberty Bond.

Time is Your Fortune---Don't Waste it!

SUNDAY SCHOOL

Lesson 2.—Second Quarter, April 14, 1918.

THE INTERNATIONAL SERIES

Text of the Lesson, Mark 8:27-38—Memory Verse, Mark 8:36—Golden Text, Mark 8:34—Commentary Prepared by Rev. D. M. Stearns.

The first nine verses of our lesson chapter tell of Jesus feeding the four thousand and is recorded also in Matt. 15:30-38. The multitude came bringing the lame, blind, dumb and maimed and cast them down at his feet, and he healed them, and the multitude wondered when they saw all these healed, and they glorified the God of Israel. Many of this great multitude came long distances, and had been with him three days with nothing to eat. He said to his disciples that he felt sorry for these multitudes, and would not send them away fasting. We might think that with his recent feeding of the 5,000 the disciples would have said: Well, Master, thou canst easily do it for we have seven loaves and a few fishes, and the other day thou didst feed more people than there are here with five loaves. Their unbelieving reply was: Whence should we have bread enough for this multitude? It sounds like the questions of Moses, "Whence should I have flesh to give unto all this people?" "Must we fetch you water out of this rock?" (Numb. 11:13; 20:10). It should never be a question of can I, or can we, but a believing heart should say, O Lord, thine hand is never weak or short. I know that thou canst do everything, and there is nothing too hard for thee (Numb. 11:23; Job. 42:2; Jer. 32:17). Not heeding their unbelief, though it must have grieved him, he took the loaves, and gave thanks, and through the disciples filled all these hungry people, and seven baskets full of fragments were gathered.

Then he sent them away and crossed the sea in a boat with his disciples, and the Pharisees and Sadducees came to him tempting him and asking of him a sign from heaven. This caused him to sigh deeply and he said, "A wicked and adulterous generation seeketh after a sign; and there shall no sign be given unto it but the sign of the prophet Jonah (Matt. 16:4; 12:39, 40). So he left them, and entering into the ship again departed to the other side (vss. 10-13). While they were crossing, or after they had reached the other side, he warned them against the leaven of the Pharisees, and of the Sadducees, and of Herod, and they thought he was referring to the fact that they had forgotten to bring some bread with them. Can we wonder that he said, "How is it that ye do not understand that I spake not to you concerning bread?" Then they understood that he was warning them against the false teaching of the Pharisees and others (vss. 14-21; Matt. 16:12). There is no place in Scripture where I have, as yet, found leaven signifying anything good, and we saw in a recent lesson that he foresaw and foretold the time when the church would sadly corrupt her food.

In verses 22-38 we have the story of the blind man, referred to in a recent lesson, whom he took by the hand, led him out of the town, and caused him first to see partially and then clearly, very suggestive of his disciples who had not yet clear vision because of their unbelief. It is true of us all that we know only in part now, but we shall know more fully (I Cor. 13:12).

As they journeyed from place to place Jesus asked them by the way, "Whom do men say that I am?" Luke says that it was as he was alone with his disciples and praying (Luke 9:8). There is no contradiction, for he was ever praying, by night and by day, by the way and everywhere; always in communion with his Father, and always pleasing him. In Ps. 109:4, if you omit the italics you will see that he is all prayer, and we are taught to pray without ceasing (I Thes. 5:17). When the disciples had given various answers then came the personal question, "Whom say ye that I am?" (vs. 29). There is no question so important for each of us as "What think ye of Christ?" or "What shall I do with Jesus Christ?" (Matt. 22:42; 27:22). Unless we can answer from the heart "Thou art the Christ, the Son of the Living God (vs. 29; Matt. 16:16), we are not answering correctly. Only the Father by his Spirit can enable us to say this. Now see what it may mean to us thus to receive and confess him. Sweet water and bitter should not come from the same place but it is too often so (Jas. 3:8-12). The concluding verses of our lesson (34-38) set before us the cost of discipleship, but the reward for it all will be very great when we shall come with him in his glory (vs. 38). Salvation, eternal life, the forgiveness of all our sins, these are the free gift of God in Christ Jesus because of his finished work, and we have only to receive him and all are ours. (John 1:12; 3:16; 4:10; 6:27; 10:28; Rom. 3:24; 6:23; Eph. 2:8, 9). To be a true disciple is costly to the believer, for it means that because he has redeemed us, and so loved us, we must gladly count all things but loss for the excellency of the knowledge of himself, and glory only in the cross whereby the world is crucified to us and we to the world. (Phil. 3:8; Gal. 6:14).

Temperance Notes

(Conducted by the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union.)

HOCH DER WHISKY!

The kaiser's greatest ally is whisky! This I say, because whatever saps the strength of America, lowers its efficiency, and steals its wholesome food is manifestly playing into the hands of America's enemy.

Women may economize in the kitchen, can the beans and cabbage, save the crusts, and skip the butter, but one saloon will waste more human energy over the bar in one day than they will conserve in a week.

Why plant your front lawns in potatoes and raise carrots instead of geraniums in your window garden; why eat corn pone instead of white bread, and fried rice for steak, and all that sort of thing, when every pound of food you are saving to make men strong is doubly duplicated by the still, which flows to make men weak?

Every glass of booze that passes over the mahogany bar in the drinking place does as much damage to the manhood of the nation as a ten-inch shell fired from one of the kaiser's Krups.

For whisky never did any good and never will do any good. Every ounce of it means lowering life's efficiency.

It makes the muscle flabby. It obscures the brain. It lets down the moral force.

Every drop of whisky means so much less honesty, loyal courage, and intelligence.

The kaiser could make no shrewder move than to subsidize every grog shop in America, to keep on at full blast, lulling out the stuff that takes the stamina out of this great people.

Nobody, no nation, can conquer America. But America can rot. She can quzzle her beloved poison and sink to maudlin weakness, while she prates of "personal liberty," and slobbers in congress and out, over the vested rights of poison sellers.

General O'Ryan in a recent letter to his fellow soldiers, used this language:

"Our job is to whip the enemy hard and with the least loss to ourselves. In training our military machines to do this we must eliminate back-lash, rattles, and useless loads. We must have every part healthy, strong, and dependable; no part defective, diseased, or obsolete.

"This cannot be if we are to permit booze in any form in our military machine. Alcohol, whether you call it beer, wine, whisky, or by any other name, is a breeder of inefficiency. While it affects men differently, the results are the same, in that all affected by it cease for the time to be normal. Some become forgetful, others quarrelsome. Some become noisy, some get sick, some get sleepy; others have their passions greatly stimulated. When you stop to consider the thousands in a division, do you not see how vital to efficiency is the elimination of liquor? If one officer or man is permitted to use liquor, then others will claim the right to do so. How can a division of troops be ever ready—ever up on the bit to drive ahead or to thrust back the enemy's drive—if through the presence of this insidious evil some soldiers forget their orders, or become noisy when silence is essential, fall asleep when every faculty should be alert, or absent from their posts?"

Hurrah for the Saloon! Long live personal liberty! Hoch der whisky!—Dr. Frank Crane, in New York Globe.

WHAT PROHIBITION IS DOING TO WASHINGTON, D. C.

In November and December, 1917, under prohibition, there were 1,197 fewer arrests for drunkenness than during November and December, 1916. Arrests in the two dry months for assault were 153 and in the two wet months 299, or almost twice as many. Arrests for cruelty to animals were 101 in the wet months, 58 in the dry months.

Arrests for disorderly conduct were 943 in the wet months, 241 in the dry period.

Arrests for house-breaking in November and December, 1916, were 100, and for the dry months of November and December, 1917, were 56.

WHAT THE SALOON MADE.

A prosperous saloonkeeper was boasting to a group of men standing near his saloon of the amount of money he had made.

"I have made \$1,250 in the last three months," he said.

"You have made more than that," quietly remarked a listener.

"What is that?" was the quick reply.

"You have made my two sons drunkards. You have made their mother a broken-hearted woman. You have made much more than that, I reckon; but you'll get the full account some day!"

SHOULD BE ONE LAW.

The law for the soldier and the law for me are not the same, but they ought to be.

It says to him no whisky or beer, Let's make it the same, while war is here.

In a certain town of a western state a W. C. T. U. organizer was billed to speak, whereupon a brewer of the place offered the pastor of one of the churches a year's salary to keep the organizer out of the town.

HANDICRAFT FOR BOYS

By A. NEELY HALL
Author of "The Handy Boy," "The Boy Craftsman," "Hand-craft for Handy Boys," etc.
(Copyright, by A. Neely Hall.)

A WIRELESS TELEGRAPH RECEIVING SET—PART 1.

With one or two exceptions a boy can easily construct the instruments of a "wireless" receiving set.

The detector, shown in Fig. 1, requires a wooden base, A, a pair of dry-battery binding-posts, B, a piece of silicon, C, a strip of brass, D, and a piece of springy wire, E.

Bind the silicon to the base with the brass strip, D, bending this as in

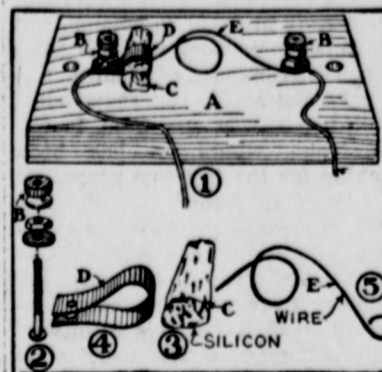
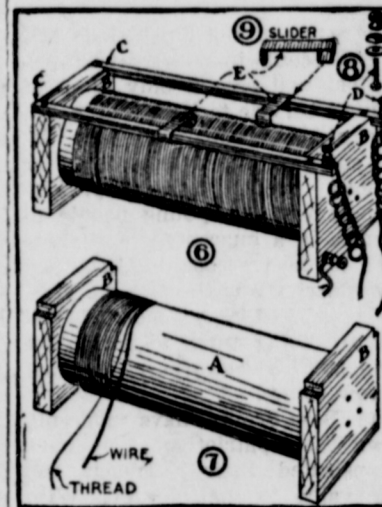


Fig. 4, and punching holes to fit over the binding-post. Bend the piece of wire E into the looped form shown in Fig. 5, secure one end to the binding-post, and cut off the other end to rest upon the piece of silicon.

The tuning-coil (Fig. 6) requires a cylinder about 2 1/2 inches in diameter and 11 inches long (A, Fig. 7). A rolling-pin with its ends sawed off will be just right. On this cylinder a single layer of copper wire of about No. 20 gauge, not insulated, must be wound. It is necessary to keep each turn of the wire from coming into contact with the adjacent turns, and this is done by winding a heavy thread between the turns (Fig. 7). Two coats of shellac will help hold the coils in place. The end blocks (B, Fig. 7) should be 2 1/2 inches square, with a 1/4-inch notch cut in each of two cor-

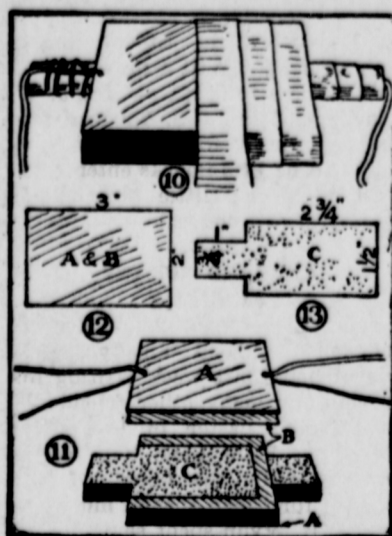


ners. Nail them to the ends of the cylinder as shown. The slider rods (C, Fig. 6) should be of brass, 1/4 inch square and 12 inches long, and should have a hole drilled at one end to receive binding-posts D (Figs. 6 and 8), and a pair of holes through which to screw the rods to blocks B. You can get the brass rods and have them drilled, at almost any machine shop. Make sliders E (Figs. 6 and 9) out of a piece of springy brass. Bend one end into a sleeve to slip over the slider-rod, and

round off and bend down the other end to slide over the surface of the wire coil. Scrape away the shellac in their path. Fasten a post to one end block B, and connect an end of the wire coil to it.

The fixed condenser (Fig. 10) is made of alternate layers of tin-foil and writing-paper.

Cut two pieces of cardboard of the size of A (Fig. 12), for the top and bottom (Fig. 11), then 21 pieces of



writing-paper of the same size, for layers B, and 20 pieces of tin-foil of the size and shape of C (Fig. 13). Build up the condenser as shown in Fig. 11, with the tabs of the tin-foil layers projecting over the ends, and with alternate layers reversed. When the top cardboard has been put in place, take two pieces of insulated wire, scrape bare a length of six inches of each, and run these bared ends through the top cardboard and wrap around the tin-foil ends (Figs. 10 and 11). Then wrap the condenser from end to end with bicycle tape.

In the next article you will learn how to connect up the instruments, and how to make the aerial.

COMMANDANT RIXXO



Commandant Rixxo is in charge of Italy's aerial forces.

Taking things as they come is all right but going after a Liberty Bond is much better.

There's no accounting for the man who will insure his life yet hesitate to insure his freedom by buying a Liberty Bond.

Uncle Sam's Food Lessons

(Special Information Service U. S. Department of Agriculture.)

A WHOLE DINNER IN ONE-DISH.

Everybody Will Like the One-Dish Dinner.

A dish hot and savory—good for work or play—that is why the father and the children will like it.

Easy to cook and serve—that is one reason why you will like it. Only one dish to cook, few plates to wash, steps saved.

Good, nourishing food—you can feel sure that you are feeding your family right if you give them this dinner. It contains all their bodies need to help them work and grow strong.

This dinner helps you do your part for your country. You can save wheat and meat to ship abroad. Our soldiers and the allies need them more than we do.

Try These One-Dish Dinners. Each of these dinners contains sufficient for a family of five.

Fish Chowder.

Rabbit, fowl, or any meat may be used instead of the fish, or tomatoes instead of milk. Carrots may be omitted.

One and one-half pounds fish (fresh, salt, or canned).

Nine potatoes, peeled and cut in small pieces.

One onion, sliced.

Two cups carrots cut in pieces.

One-fourth pound salt pork.

Three cups milk. Pepper.

Three tablespoonfuls flour.

Cut pork in small pieces and fry with the chopped onion for five minutes.

Put pork, onions, carrots, and potatoes in kettle and cover with boiling water. Cook until vegetables are tender.

Mix three tablespoonfuls of flour with one-half cupful of the cold milk and stir in the liquid in the pot to thicken. Add the rest of the milk and until vegetables are tender. Mix three

tablespoonfuls of flour with half cupful of the cold milk and stir in the liquid in the pot to thicken. All the rest of the fish, which has been removed from the bone and cut in small pieces. Cook until the fish is tender, about ten minutes. Serve hot. You can omit salt pork and use a tablespoon of other fat.

Dried Peas With Rice and Tomatoes.

One and one-half cupfuls rice.

Two cupfuls dried peas.

Six onions.

One tablespoonful salt.

One-fourth teaspoonful pepper.

Two cupfuls tomato (fresh or canned).

Soak peas overnight in two quarts of water. Cook until tender in water in which they soaked. Add rice, onions, tomato and seasonings and cook 20 minutes.

Potted Hominy and Beef.

Hominy is excellent to use as part of a one-dish dinner, if you have a fire in your stove so that you can cook it for a long time, or use a fireless cooker.

Heat one and one-half quarts of water to boiling; add one teaspoonful of salt and two cupfuls of hominy which has been soaked overnight. Cook in a double boiler for four hours or in the fireless cooker overnight. This makes five cupfuls. This recipe may be increased and enough cooked in different ways for several meals. Hominy is excellent combined with dried, canned, or fresh fish, or meat and vegetable left-overs may be used. Here is one combination:

Five cupfuls cooked hominy.

Four potatoes.
Two cupfuls carrots.
One teaspoonful salt.
One-fourth pound dried beef.
Two cupfuls milk.
Two tablespoonfuls fat.
Two tablespoonfuls flour.

Melt the fat, stir in the flour, add the cold milk, and mix well. Cook until it thickens. Cut the potatoes and carrots in dice, mix all the materials in a baking dish, and bake for one hour.

These dishes supply all five kinds of food. Each is enough for the whole dinner for a family of five. Eat them with bread and with fruit or jam for dessert. Then you will have all the five kinds of food your body needs. These five kinds are shown on the next page.

The Five Food Groups.

1. Vegetables or fruits.

2. Milk, or cheese, or eggs, or fish, or meat, or beans.

3. Cereal: Corn, rice, oats, rye, or wheat.

4. Sirup or sugar.

5. Fat: Such as drippings, oleomargarine, oil, butter.

Choose something from each of these five groups every day.

More One-Dish Meals.

There are some more recipes for dishes of this kind in other United States food leaflets.

"Instead of Meat" (leaflet No. 8) tells what foods are good to use when you don't buy meat, and how to make some meatless one-dish meals.

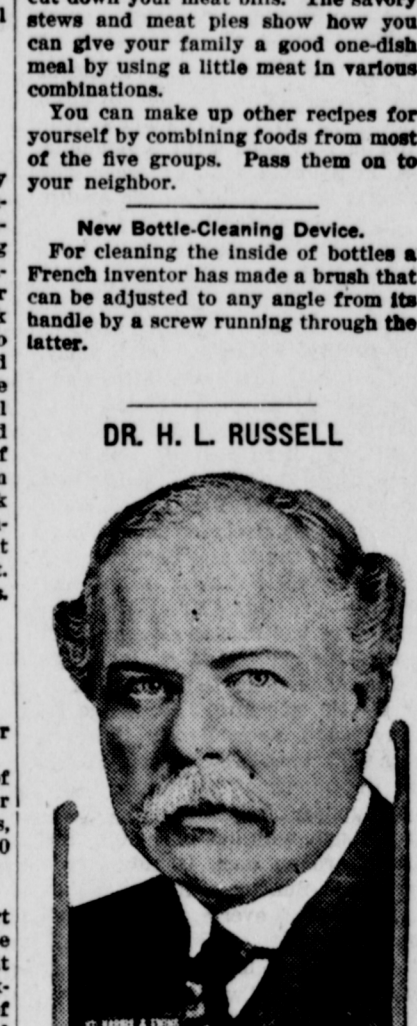
"Make a Little Meat Go a Long Way" (leaflet No. 5) will help you to cut down your meat bills. The savory stews and meat pies show how you can give your family a good one-dish meal by using a little meat in various combinations.

You can make up other recipes for yourself by combining foods from most of the five groups. Pass them on to your neighbor.

New Bottle-Cleaning Device.

For cleaning the inside of bottles a French inventor has made a brush that can be adjusted to any angle from its handle by a screw running through the latter.

DR. H. L. RUSSELL



Dr. H. L. Russell, dean of the college of agriculture and director of the agricultural experiment station at the University of Wisconsin, has joined the United States food administration to act as the connecting link between that organization and the United States department of agriculture. He will co-ordinate with these two bodies the extension agencies of the various agricultural colleges throughout the country.

Send for Swift & Company's 1918 Year Book

It shows that Swift & Company sells the meat from a steer for less money than the live steer cost!

Proceeds from the sale of the hide, fat, and other by-products covered all expense of dressing, refrigeration, freight, selling expense and the profit of \$1.29 per steer as shown by Swift & Company's 1917 figures as follows:

| | |
|--|---------|
| Average price paid for live cattle per steer | \$84.45 |
| Average price received for meat | 68.97 |
| Average price received for by-products | 24.09 |
| Total received | 93.06 |
| This leaves for expenses and profit | 8.61 |
| Of which the profit per steer was | 1.29 |

There are many other interesting and instructive facts and figures in the Year Book.

We want to send our 1918 Year Book, to anyone, anywhere—free for the asking. Address Swift & Company, Union Stock Yards, Chicago.

Swift & Company, U. S. A.

East Kentucky Correspondence News You Get Nowhere Else

No correspondence published unless signed in full by the writer. The name is not for publication, but as an evidence of good faith. Write plainly.

JACKSON COUNTY

Bond. April 1. — The weather continues fine. Everybody is doing their utmost on the farm. — R. E. Taylor has purchased a fine station from Harvey Mink, of Livingston. — John Seales had a clearing Saturday and got a nice lot of work done. — Jerry York bought a work mule at McKee last Monday for \$150. — John Seales has moved to his place bought from George Pennington. — Mary E. Purkey has moved to the place vacated by Mr. Seales. — Abel Turner has moved back to his place on Pond Lick. — The County Board of Education has abolished the Olin district and made a district at this place, of near 200 pupils. A two-room school house will be built on Bond Hill. The Pigeon Roost school house will be moved about one mile to a site near R. E. Taylor's. — J. T. Brewer has come home to farm. — G. A. Settle, who has been working in Harlan County, is visiting home folks. — The Sunday-school at this place had an entertainment and an egg hunt, by the children yesterday. — Mrs. Sid Hacker's little child is very sick with pneumonia. — A. F. Baldwin, who has been sick so long, is yet in very poor health.

Hugh. April 1. — Sunday-school has been organized at this place, with Wilson VanWinkle superintendent. — There will be preaching services here the 3rd, Saturday, and Sunday, conducted by the Revs. Hardin and Cole. — Carlos Azbill, of Clover Bottom, was the guest of his cousin, Ala Bengie, here Saturday night. — Grover Kates and family spent Easter with Mr. and Mrs. Lewis VanWinkle. — Miss Gertrude Morris was the guest of the Misses Gertrude and Fairy Abrams Saturday night and Sunday. — Mr. and Mrs. Anderson Croly were visiting his mother here, Easter. — Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Bengie of this place spent the week end at Berea. — Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Bengie, of Kerby Knob, were Happy Hollow's visitors Easter. — Miss Frances Smith was the guest of her sister here from Sunday till Wednesday. — Margaret Bengie, who has been suffering with a broken arm, is slowly recovering. — Sunday-school here at Hausley Fork, every Sunday evening, 2:30 promptly. Everybody come out and let's have a good school; we can if we try.

Carico. April 1. — We are having fine weather at present and the farmers are all about done sowing oats. — W. H. Roberts' folks are some better with measles. — Uncle Gilbert Reynolds has gone to live this summer with Lucian Morgan at Fariston. — Some of the boys around here have been catching some fish. — Old Uncle James Fraley is very poorly. — There is more sickness in these parts than has been for a long time. — Quite a lot of the citizens attended Circuit Court at McKee last week. — J. W. Angle's folks are getting well with measles. — Sweet potatoes can't be found in these parts for seed. People are having to order their seed.

MADISON COUNTY

Blue Lick. April 1. — Misses Miller, Sergeant and White of Berea College gave a very inspiring and interesting exposition of the Easter Sunday-school lesson at Blue Lick, March 31st. — Miss Susie Flanery, surgical assistant of Dr. Hogshead at Chattanooga, Tenn., visited home-folks here for the Easter holiday. — Quite a number who failed to comply with the Daylight Saving Bill by not regulating their clocks came straggling into church Sunday at the closing hymn—one hour late. — Notwithstanding the high prices of seeds, a larger acreage of oats and grass were sown than ever before in this section. — Thus it is not only the laws of the land, but the laws of Nature render occupation a pleasure, a necessity, a habit. — If the prosperity of the people in this section is proportionate to the number of hands and minds, the ability and zeal employed, idleness and want need never infest this community in

the future, unless German rule predominates and confiscate our crops. — Elmo Flanery, with the Aviation Squadron in France, writes regularly every week to home folks. The letters so far have been from twenty to twenty-one days in transit. In his last letter, written March 8, giving a description of an air raid; some parts of the letter were deleted so as to be unintelligible, but stated that he was well and happy, never having had any sickness, exposure, or hunger.

OWSLEY COUNTY

Sturgeon. March 31. — Easter Sunday was enjoyed by quite a large crowd of people who went from various parts of the county to the High Knob, where Bro. Young delivered a very interesting sermon. — Mr. and Mrs. U. S. Brewer and Mr. and Mrs. Edward Cook were the welcome visitors of L. B. Brewer and family Sunday. — Lester Cook returned home from Berea Thursday where he has been in school. — Lester Peters is very poorly with rheumatism at this writing. — Arch Vaughn is very poorly with tuberculosis. — L. B. Brewer and Blaine Wilson have been delivering cord wood to the cannery factory here the past week. Blaine Wilson, the manager of this factory, will sign up contracts with those who are interested in growing tomatoes, and will pay 50 cents per bushel for all over two inches in diameter. — Jas. and David Flanery passed through town the past week with two nice droves of hogs. — Miss Ethel Wilson is at home from Berea Hospital where she has been nursing some patients with meningitis. — Miss Bertha Wilson has also returned from Berea.

Earnestville. April 1. — Sunday-school is progressing nicely at Moore's with Miss Elizabeth Hemphill as superintendent. — W. M. Gabbard sold his fine work mule to Clayton Holbrook for \$250. — Mrs. Ella Moore and daughter visited her mother, Mrs. Malinda Jackson, Sunday. — A large crowd from around here went to High Knob Easter to a big meeting and Sunday-school entertainment. All report a nice time and plenty of dinner. — Measles are still raging in this vicinity. — Conley Mainous and Miss Myrtle Smith were married Tuesday, March 23, and he returned to his camp near Chillicothe, O., with his bride. May peace and happiness be theirs. — J. N. Taket and son sold their steam mill last week to Howe Mays for \$600. — Joseph Brewer, who has been visiting home folks for the past week, returned to Camp Shelby, Miss. — Coleman Brandenburg and wife are the welcome visitors of their father, S. P. Caudill.

Conkling. March 30. — Mrs. L. F. Morgan has gone to Berea for a week's visit with relatives. — J. Wilson attended court at Booneville Thursday. — J. W. Anderson and daughter, Maude, and Mrs. Fegenbush were in Booneville Tuesday. — Mrs. Eliza McCollum is visiting her son, Thomas Quillen, at Idamay. — J. L. Mainous' house was struck by lightning Friday night, March 22. The house was damaged considerably, but fortunately none of the family was hurt. — J. W. Anderson made a business trip to Clay County Thursday. — Edward Cook, a traveling salesman, spent Tuesday night with J. W. Anderson and family. — People are beginning to garden some as spring is fast approaching. — We rejoice to learn of the passage of the bill for the benefit of the Normal Department of Berea College, as it will mean much for our boys and girls. Hurrah for Berea!

ESTILL COUNTY

Iron Mound. April 1. — The entire community is in sympathy with Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Houard in the death of their son, Taylor, who was drowned in the Kentucky river near their home at Harris Ferry on the night of the 30th of March. The

young man had crossed the river and was going to Madison to visit friends. He was going up a very steep precipice and by some means fell and rolled into the river and up to this morning has not been found. Mrs. Houard was visiting her parents near Winchester when she received the sad news. — Benton Fielder of Berea visited at the home of his father the latter part of last week. — Stevie Sparks bought of Fred Witt a four year old saddle horse for \$115. — Mrs. J. W. Sparks and Mrs. J. S. Vaughn were shopping in Waco last week. — Little Verna Etta Sparks entertained thirteen of her little girl friends Sunday afternoon.

GARRARD COUNTY

Paint Lick. April 2. — Herbert Schooler, of Camp Shelby, Miss., was at home last week visiting his parents and many other friends. — Mr. Godby, pastor of the M. F. Church at Paint Lick, held Easter services while the talent of the vicinity furnished special music. — Mrs. A. B. Wynn spent several days last week in Berea with her niece, Miss Mollie Smith, who is very ill with appendicitis. — Mr. and Mrs. Creed Simpson of Danville are spending the week at Hyattsville with her parents and brother Herbert Schooler, while he is at home. — Mr. and Mrs. Maurice Green were Lancaster visitors Wednesday. — Mrs. Bell Henderson has returned home after a pleasant visit with her daughter in Richmond. — Sam Lackey of Kingston spent the week-end with Sam Cochran and family in Lancaster. — Mrs. Tolby Cornett of Hyattsville has been quite ill. — Thirty-one negro boys from this county left Friday for training camp. — Mrs. Will Palmer spent Thursday night with her daughter, Mrs. Pruitt Thompson, near Lancaster. — Miss Fannie Dowden spent Saturday and Sunday in Richmond with her mother, Mrs. Thompson, who is in the P. A. C. Infirmary under treatment of Dr. Dunn. — The funeral services of Mr. Forgie Caldwell were held in the M. Tabor church Monday morning. Mr. Caldwell had been carrier on Route 1 for many years and a church worker. He had made friends with all whom he came in contact with. He leaves a wife and six children and the entire community extend to them their deepest sympathy. — Mr. and Mrs. Bennitt Roope of Frankfort were here for a few days last week. They were accompanied home by their mother, Mrs. Mike Nee. — Miss Mary Barr, teacher at Nee, spent the week-end with her parents near Hackley.

PULASKI COUNTY

Walnut Grove. April 1. — B. G. Pennington of Keokee, Va., has moved to his farm he recently purchased of William Abbot. — J. H. Pennington, of Keokee, Va., has moved to the Ed. Smith property. — Misses Kate and Ola DeBord, two accomplished young ladies of Level Green, were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Farley Tuesday of last week. — Died, Miss Lucinda Burton, Friday night, of tuberculosis. — Fred Pennington and Elmer Witt were visitors amongst their many friends of this place last week. — Richard Stephens of this place left last week for Bridgeport, Ind., where he will engage in farming. — George Mathias of this place has gone to Science Hill to enter as a farm hand in the employ of Albert Albright. — John G. Farley, Henry Carter and Francis Stevens have all returned from Berea where they have been attending school. — The oil companies are prospecting for oil on the Latham farm. — The farmers of this section are busy trying to raise all sorts of crops to swat the Kaiser. — We are glad to note that wheat and winter oats all look well.

CLAY COUNTY

Vine. March 31. — Cold nights still continue, but the days are very warm and pleasant. — T. N. Roberts was called to Manchester on business last week. — Mr. and Mrs. Henry Pennington are planning to visit relatives in Garrard County next week. — Mrs. Sarah Laye of Pinehill, and her daughter, Mrs. Mattie Pennington of Malcom, spent the week-end at the home of James Pennington. — Mrs. Martha Rice visited her mother, Mrs. Louisa Tineher of Grayhawk, this week. — G. W. Browning had a working Wednesday and got a nice day's work done. — Miss Nannie Bowman is planning to spend the summer with her sister, Mrs. Roda Burns of London.

ROCKCASTLE COUNTY

Conway. April 2. — Next Saturday and Sunday are regular church days at Fairview. Hope a large crowd will be out. — Mrs. Lucy Belden and son, Loney, are making an

extended visit with friends and relatives at Paris. — James Lambert has returned from a business trip to Villa Grove, Ill. — Misses Nancy and Julia Grant are making an extended trip visiting their sister, Mrs. Jack Campbell in Middletown, O. — The farmers are very busy plowing and sowing oats. They are farming more this year than ever before. That is the way; try and raise something to help feed our soldiers on, and win the war. — Susie Beldon is visiting friends at Falmouth.

LEE COUNTY

Beattyville. April 2. — The Fiscal Court convened here today, with all members present and Judge Green Kilburn presiding. — The Board of Supervisors are still in session, but will finish their work in a few days. — Sam Hieronymus, of Monica, was in town Saturday. He came home about two weeks ago from Blackfoot, Idaho, where he has been teaching for the last two years. He will leave this week for Bozema, Mont., where he has accepted a position with the Bozema Motor Co. — The farmers over the county are beginning to farm now in earnest. — The oil business in this county is still booming; new wells and good ones coming in every day. — Misses Ollie and Fanny Congleton, of Rocky Hill, were in town Monday shopping. — Superintendent J. P. Thomas has been busy the last few days sending out census blanks to the various trustees, on which to take the school census this month.

YOUNG AMERICA AND THE LIBERTY LOAN

President Wilson has mustered into the army of workers for the Third Liberty Loan the Boy Scouts of America and the Girl Scouts. The work of the Boy Scouts in the two previous campaigns was an inspiring feature. In the second campaign they obtained 533,000 subscriptions for over \$100,000,000 worth of bonds. The work of the Boy Scouts and the Girl Scouts in this great national effort will be not only of great practical service to the country, but of great educational value to the boys and girls in preparing them for patriotic useful citizenship. The patriotism of the young people of America is a guarantee of the future; it means good citizens and good Americans in the making. They are the citizens of tomorrow and they are doing much to make the world safe for democracy when that morrow comes. The Boy Scouts have not only shown their patriotism, they have demonstrated their efficiency and their value to the country. With the Girl Scouts also enlisted in the work they must look to their laurels.

ONLY 8.18 PER CENT OF MEN CALLED FAIL TO APPEAR

Of the 3,082,949 persons called under the selective service act, 252,294, or 8.18 per cent, failed to appear for examination, according to a statement issued by the Provost Marshal General. This number, however, included men who had previously enlisted or been commissioned and had failed to notify their boards, some who had died, and many who were transferred to other boards but by mistake had been carried on the books of their local boards—estimated at 100,000. Many of the remaining 150,000 were aliens, a number of whom left the country to enlist in their own armies.

The statement estimates the number of real "slackers" at not more than 50,000, or an average of less than 10 for each local board.

LIBERTY LOAN PARAGRAPHS

If a Liberty Bond is not a good security to invest in, then there are no good securities. You'll have to live with yourself a long time—and you won't enjoy it if you don't buy a Liberty Bond. The security behind a Liberty Bond is your own house and lot—all you own. Better to have Liberty Bonds in your houses than the Kaiser's troops. Liberty Bonds bind to your country and all it stands for. If the Kaiser rules this country there'll be no Liberty Bonds and no liberty. Lock the barn before the horse is stolen by BUYING BONDS NOW. If you yet haven't bought a Liberty Bond, now's the time. If you've already bought one, buy another. A Liberty Bond will keep your heart warm. There are no regrets in a Liberty Bond. It would be interesting to have the boys who are dodging shrapnel in the trenches give their unvarnished opinion of the man at home who's haggling over a matter of 14 1/2%.

VAST AMOUNT OF FOOD GOES TO ALLIED COUNTRIES FROM UNITED STATES

Statistics compiled by the Food Administration show that the grand total of all food exported to the four allies—the United Kingdom, France, Italy and Russia—from July 1, 1914, to January 1, 1918, would furnish complete yearly rations for 57,100,933 adult persons, with a surplus of protein capable of supplying this portion of the diet for 22,194,570 additional men.

Since the beginning of the war, the United States has averaged to supply the allies with food enough each year to support 16,314,552 persons and with an excess of both protein and fats sufficient for several millions more.

The total exports of wheat and wheat flour to the principal allies, Russia getting but a very small percent of the whole, were equivalent to about 384,000,000 bushels, or an average of about 110,000,000 bushels a year. Of this total amount, the United Kingdom got 145,348,000 bushels of wheat and 8,542,000 barrels of wheat flour; France got 79,798,000 bushels of wheat and 5,462,000 barrels of wheat flour; Italy, 87,136,000 bushels of wheat and 1,895,000 barrels of wheat flour. Russia received only 130,000 bushels of wheat and 25,000 barrels of wheat flour.

The total exports of pork products were nearly 2,000,000,000 pounds, a yearly average of about 570,000,000 pounds. The total sugar exports were over 2,269,000,000 pounds, a yearly average of about 648,000,000. Of corn there were exported 23,332,000 bushels; oats, 207,981,000; rye, 3,407,000.

MILITARY MORALS

One of the uses of the proceeds of the Liberty Loan that will appeal strongly to the great mass of American people is the care and attention given to the moral welfare and protection of the American soldiers.

Heretofore with the American Army and even now with some of the armies of our Allies the moral welfare of the soldier was and is a matter largely ignored. In the German armies provision is being made for immorality.

It is to the glory of American arms and American national character that of the men who wear the United States uniform a high standard of conduct is expected and demanded, and provided for. Kipling's "Single men in barracks" are not to find their prototypes in the American Army.

Gen. Pershing says there is no cleaner-living body of men in the world than the American Army in France.

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE PLANS TO SUPPLY FARM WORKERS

A special farm-service division is being established in most of the 100 offices of the United States Employment Service as one of the plans for meeting the labor requirements of the farmers. Special field agents are being sent into districts where acute farm-labor shortage exists or where unusually large numbers will be needed.

A weekly bulletin will be issued in which opportunities for farm employment and the needs of certain districts will be listed. Posters announcing the location of Federal and State employment offices are being hung in post offices, railway stations, and other public places.

All third and fourth class post offices, of which there are 55,000, are now authorized farm-labor employment offices. During the harvest season in certain States temporary offices will be opened in a number of cities for the purpose of furnishing accurate information as to where harvest hands are needed.

A weekly report of farm-labor conditions is being sent to the main office at Washington by all the branch offices and by many State employment offices.

AMERICAN ARMY RIFLE SUPERIOR TO THAT USED BY GERMAN TROOPS

American troops are armed with a faster firing and more accurate rifle than used by the Germans, according to our expert designers, manufacturers, and marksmen, says a statement by the Bureau of Ordnance. One military critic and writer claims the German Mauser does not permit the most skilled user to get more than 50 per cent of the firing speed of the modified Enfield adopted for the United States service.

The superiority claimed for the American weapon is supported on three counts: Quicker firing as a result of bolt-handle design, easier and quicker sighting as a result of sight design, greater accuracy of bullet flight resulting from bullet design and greater mechanical accuracy of chamber and bore.

SOME MORE AMERICAN EFFICIENCY

Acting on orders from the German Government, the officers and crews of the German ships interned in American waters inflicted such damage upon the machinery of the vessels as they deemed absolutely certain to keep the ships out of service for two years. By that time the Germans thought the war would be over.

But American efficiency and American invention effected the necessary repairs in from six to eight months and at a cost of \$273,000; the Germans had figured the cost of repairs at \$2,600,000 and necessary time 24 months.

All of these ships, except one that has been sunk, are now bearing American commerce on the seas or transporting American soldiers to Europe. The Navy Department figures that the use of these ships between the time the ships were actually repaired and the time the Germans estimated they could be repaired will be worth \$240,000,000 to the Government at the present rate of tonnage.

The Vaterland, one of these interned ships and the largest ship afloat, is now in the United States service renamed the Leviathan. Americans are able to operate this ship at a higher rate of speed than the Germans were able to do and this with 200 tons of coal less a day. The Leviathan has one American captain in place of five German captains, one American chief engineer instead of a chief engineer and five assistants that German efficiency required.

If war was money, Liberty Bonds would be selling forty-five points above par.

SOLDIERS THREE

By Mary Herrick Smith
"Stiffen up, Tommie! There goes Dad. Show your teeth, grin, don't cry— He's gone too now. It's The Home for us before they know we're out. Hustle! Let's run."

He was just a laddie, twelve years, maybe, and held fast to the hand of a smaller boy. I saw them waving their hands and shouting something at a man in khaki on the passing car, but in the din of a troop train pulling out, nobody could hear.

Interested, I followed the children and learned their story. "The Home" was the usual institution that offers shelter, discipline, oatmeal and potatoes. Mother had died four years ago. Father had worked to keep them all together until the call for men for the army. Then, though over age, he thought that he must go back to the service.

"My laddies?— Maybe someone will give them a better home than I could, but I'll trust their blood and you, sir," the father said when he brought them to the Home.

And to the children as he gathered them in his arms for the last time: "Be good soldiers, now and always. Don't cry; remember Dad loves you, but Uncle Sam calls all his loyal sons and its for my honor and, most of all, for your honor that I must go. Do you understand, son?"

"Yes, Dad, I'll take care of brother and be a soldier too. Goodbye. I know I will. It's to the colors, Dad, die, dear."

MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF AUGUST 24, 1912.

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Sworn to and subscribed before me this 30 day of March, 1918. Ellen R. Raymond, Notary Public, (My commission expires May 21, 1921.)

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